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TROOPS ARRIVE FOR WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS IN GDR

Bulgarian Unit

LD251238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Dresden, 25 Aug (ADN)--The inhabitants of Heidenau, Pirna Kreis Dresden Bezirk gave a friendly welcome today to an artillery unit of the Bulgarian People's Army who will be attending the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers.

During a meeting, Heinz Pietschmann, secretary of the Pirna SED Kreis Executive Committee, cordially welcomed the Bulgarian comrades in arms on GDR territory.

TANJUG Report

LD251042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, Aug 25 (TANJUG)--The Warsaw Treaty troops have started arriving in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to participate in joint maneuvers in the territory of the GDR in the first half of September.

A tank unit of the Czechoslovak Army arrived yesterday in Loebau, a town in Saxony, and a mass rally was held on that occasion. This indicates that the forthcoming maneuvers called Fraternity In Arms 80 are to be a military and political manifestation at the same time. Meetings to explain the significance of the forthcoming maneuvers are also being held by the units of the GDR's Volksarmee, enterprises and institutions. About 40,000 troops of the Soviet, Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, GDR's and Bulgarian armies are to participate in these maneuvers. Romanis is to be represented by "staffs".

Parts of the Baltic fleets of the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR which belong to the Warsaw coalition's Joint Armed Forces are also to participate in the forthcoming maneuvers to be led by the GDR's national defense minister, Gen Heinz Hoffmann.

These will be the largest-scale joint military exercises in the GDR's territory since 1970.

Hoffmann Rally Address

DW252018 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1712 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Excerpts" from speech delivered by Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, at a mass rally in Magdeburg on 25 August--recorded]

[Text] I remember quite well those October days 10 years ago when the military exercise "Comradeship-In-Arms 70" took place, when we also stayed in your Bezirk, where we not only successfully exercised the cooperation of the various units of the Joint Armed Forces but also witnessed touching rallies at which our comrades-in-arms, the members of the Soviet Army and of the other fraternal armies, were celebrated as cordially as our own soldiers as the members of the National People's Army by the workers, cooperative farmers, the FDJ and the Pioneers.

Since then, there have been no maneuvers of this dimension or extent by the Warsaw Pact states with all their armies participating. "Comradeship-In-Arms 80" actually is the second maneuver in the history of the socialist military coalition in which operative-strategic actions are being exercised by all seven armies simultaneously and on the soil of only one state.

There is no need to hold them more frequently because in any war that NATO may impose on us the individual armies, such as for instance the Bulgarian Army, will have to act in those directions from which the NATO forces stationed closest to them will be operating.

Under the slogan "Comrades-in-Arms United for Peace and Socialism--No Chance to the Enemy" the socialist peoples and armies will add another significant milestone to the traditions of their friendship and comradeship-in-arms, and they are doing this at a time when new dangers are threatening peace and European security. This proves above all that the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee's Warsaw meeting of 15 May 1980 is taken very seriously by the fraternal parties. It says: As long as the NATO bloc exists, strives for military superiority and further enhances its military potential, the member states of the Warsaw Pact simultaneously will take all necessary measures to maintain their defense strength at the required level.

Why is the military-political **situation** so complicated and tense, as is stated in the communique on the friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea. It is with concern that the leading representatives of our two fraternal states therein point out: There has been no progress toward a just settlement of the existing situations of conflict. In its striving for military superiority over the socialist states the United States is stepping up the arms race, urging its partners to do so too and departing from the path of solving through **negotiations** those problems which are complicating international life. In these few sentences alone can be found quite a number of those causes which during the last 2 years have led to an aggravation of the international situation. The lesser become the possibilities of imperialism to dominate other countries and peoples, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said early this year, the more annoyed is the reaction of its most aggressive and short-sighted representatives. They apparently believe that the policy of cold war is better suited than the policy of detente to stabilizing the capitalist system and to strengthening the American preponderance in this system. Under the influence brought to bear by the military-industrial complex of the United States and of other NATO states a long-term orientation toward the systematic buildup of the military potential of this **belligerent** bloc was mapped out which is aimed at bringing about a radical change in the existing approximate military balance in Europe and in the world.

These massive efforts by the most reactionary and most adventurous NATO circles which are aimed at bringing about a turn in the international power balance and embarking upon a major political offensive against socialism through long-term armament programs were not started after the so-called Afghanistan events at the end of 1979 but as early as the mid-seventies. It was in 1975, the year of the Helsinki Final Act, that the United States succeeded in enforcing the NATO Council decision which provides for the modernization of the nuclear arms potential in Western Europe and even then met with the most zealous approval by the FRG's Bundeswehr leadership, and which, 4 years later, led to the fateful missile decision of Brussels. In 1978 when the UN General Assembly session on disarmament was meeting in New York, the NATO Council at the same time adopted a long-term armament program which reaches to the end of the century. This program envisages the rapid modernization of the atomic and conventional armament of all parts of the armed forces and arms services, including above all new systems of mobile strategic missiles with multiple warheads and precision-geared conventional weapons; a substantial increase in the mobility and in the fire and thrust power of the active troops as well as in the mobilization readiness of the reserves; the increasingly closer incorporation of the European NATO partners into the U.S. global strategy through a wide spectrum of measures of military integration up to the efforts of expanding NATO's area of operation to the south and to the east.

In the political respect the stationing of new American missiles in Europe would strengthen the position of those adventurers in the United States who are playing with the idea of a first strike, and who seek to eliminate as far as possible the strategic means of the Soviet Union through a lightninglike missile and nuclear arms attack. Evidence of this was proffered by the U.S. leadership early in August this year when the directive on the new U.S. nuclear strategy was signed by President Carter. Commenting on this he said that thanks to the new nuclear arms deployment a limited atomic war would be thinkable now if in the case of war military targets alone are attacked and civilian installations as well as densely populated areas are spared. His security adviser Brzezinski said with the greatest coolness that thus some elbowroom was given to the parties for a well-timed termination of the conflict as well as the possibility of chosing between total castrophe, a compromise solution or surrender.

Well comrades, the Soviet news agency TASS has made it absolutely plain how such trains of though must be assessed. The U.S. Government is on its way to drag the world into a nuclear catstrophe. All told, it becomes obvious that the Brussels missile decision of December 1979 is to usher in a qualitatively new level of the arms race and of the threat to our community. The United States and the NATO leadership want to achieve a decisive [word indistinct] to the struggle for preventing an escalation of the arms race. Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community we must and will do everything to protect socialism, to secure peace and to continue the policy of detente. And just as Lenin has demanded that steps toward peace must be coupled with enhancing all our military strength our active peace policy is combined with the capability of dealing a decisive rebuff to any aggressor, for we know that peace exists only then when we possess a strong national defense, when we are well armed and well trained and when we do not allow NATO's armed forces in any field to take any advantages whatsoever to take the initiative with heavy surprise strikes and to penetrate into the territory of our states.

To achieve this end it is not enough to make statements. We must convince ourselves and also the enemy by means of hard military facts. The maneuver "Comradeship-in-Arms" shall and will be, I believe, one of those facts.

Earlier Hoffmann Statement

LD201706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--In its quest for military superiority the United States is stepping up the arms race, putting pressure on its NATO partners and abandoning the process of solving the problems which complicate international life by negotiations.

This was stated by Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR national defense minister, in a lecture today to armored personnel of the "Leo Jogiches" unit. Evidently, the view prevails among leading U.S. circles that the cold war policy was better calculated than detente to stabilize the capitalist system. He said that in connection with these efforts a revival of the cold war must be blocked. That was why the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, would continue to do everything in order to protect socialism, secure peace and continue the policy of detente.

In connection with the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" joint exercise, the minister said that with this military exercise under the motto "Comrade in Arms: United For Peace and Socialism--No Chance for the Enemy," the socialist nations and armies would add another important milestone to their traditional friendship and comradeship in arms.

"The fraternal armies and the National People's Army are chiefly concerned to further improve the coordination of staffs and troops in the coalition. In the 'Comradeship-In-Arms 80' exercise we wish to deepen our joint views on the tactical and operational use of the troops of all services and in the uniform command of all formations of the joint forces in accordance with the latest knowledge of Marxist-Leninist military science and to review the level of training of army personnel in practice," the defense minister said.

He expressed his conviction that the members of the GDR's National People's Army would give of their best alongside their comrades-in-arms from all the Warsaw Pact armies and regard the exercise as a test in the class struggle and pass it honorably.

JOINT SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ARMY MANEUVERS BEGIN

LD231728 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The joint maneuvers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary have begun in the territory of our country. In these exercises, which conform to the training plan, the nominated staffs and units are taking part.

CREDITS FROM CEMA'S INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK DETAILED

LD241534 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The International Investment Bank [IIB], one of the basic CMEA organizations, started the 10th year of its operation. This short period of time was filled with very effective work. The bank has given credits for the construction of 71 big projects with the estimated cost exceeding 8,000 million transfer roubles.

In granting loans, the IIB gives priority to projects that contribute to the implementation of the tasks stemming from a comprehensive integration programme. The past few (?months) have fully confirmed this assumption. The Polish building machines industry has received a considerable credit to build a wheeled and tracked cranes factory.

As stipulated by the rules of the financial policy of the IIB, a vast part of production from the new plant will be exported to CMEA countries. The Interatominstrument international organization received a big loan to be used for the development of a factory in Zielona Gora. The Polish Pezetel aircraft industry group got a loan to build new departments at a Warsaw factory producing components for the "Il-86" airbus.

In the past few months, credits have been granted to construct a big nitrogen fertilizer factory in Vietnam, to develop a border railway station in Zsahonyj, Hungary, a Budapest shipyard, and also to assign additional means for the projects that were included in the IIB programme some years ago.

The principle that IIB credits should serve exclusively the development of the most modern production, representing the highest output level, is consistently observed.

Statements made by the IIB Board of Directors indicate that the bank's credit policy will aim at consolidating economic cooperation among the 11 CEMA countries, and especially at executing ventures provided for by long-term programmes for cooperation. Now it is being determined which projects should be built in the first half of the 1980's to be financed by the IIB loans or by special funds pooled by the countries concerned.

GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS 'THREAT FROM WEST'

AU231630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense, chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army and secretary of the GDR National Defense Council: "The Socialist Military Coalition Reliably Insures Peace"]

[Text] GDR citizens are preparing themselves with verve, readiness for achievement and optimism for the 10th SED Congress and are accomplishing outstanding feats in all sectors of our society's life. In doing so they are strengthening their socialist homeland, our Warsaw Pact defense alliance and the positions of world socialism and are acting for the well-being of the people, in the interest of peace, detente and disarmament. They are thereby complying with the most important requirement of the socialist community of states: to continue the detente process and to preserve peace despite an exacerbated international situation.

The concluding of the Warsaw Pact and the establishment of a socialist military alliance 25 years ago also served this objective of preserving peace. This had become objectively necessary after the revanchist policy of the most aggressive quarters of FRG imperialism for the "reestablishment of German unity" by way of annexation was officially made a component part of the aggressive policy of the NATO pact founded in 1949, as a result of the signing of the Paris treaties in October 1954 and of their validation in May 1955.

In the Spirit of Internationalism

With the Warsaw Pact the European socialist states continued their fundamental line of a coordinated foreign, security and military policy. The alliance of states and the military alliance created by the Warsaw Pact embodies the unity of socialism and peace and--contrary to NATO--is a genuine defense alliance, because it was established with the sole objective of curbing imperialist aggressors and of reliably protecting the gains of our peoples, the inviolability of their borders and peace. Part and parcel of the successful balance sheet of our socialist defense community is, as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated before the first secretaries of Bezirk leaderships in January 1980, "that it is first and foremost thanks to our alliance that Europe is experiencing the longest peaceful period of the century." The GDR was able to carry on its peaceful building work because the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states have always firmly stood at its side in defending its sovereignty.

The sovereign and equal states of the Warsaw Pact--lead by their experienced communist and workers parties--were only able to achieve and secure the results of the long peaceful period in Europe, which agrees with the vital interests of hundreds of millions of people throughout the entire world, because in facing the aggressive policy and strategy of imperialism, they always have paid due attention to the strength of their military power. The Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces have the greatest share in this.

As the strongest military power of the Warsaw Pact the Soviet Union has from the very beginning borne the brunt in militarily insuring peace. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism the Soviet Union has for decades undertaken extraordinary efforts to comprehensively aid the fraternal states and armies and by doing so also to effectively strengthen the defensive power of the entire militar coalition.

All this also is reflected in the successful development of the GDR and of its military protection. Both would be unthinkable without the firm anchoring of our state, the socialist GDR, and of its army in the Warsaw defense alliance.

In its military policy and in leading our armed forces the SED has always consistently relied on Lenin's doctrine of the defense of the socialist fatherland. The SED is educating builders and defenders of socialist and communist construction in the spirit of international proletarianism and socialist patriotism, of inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union and all other socialist states. It is educating people to be loyally dedicated to the workers' class. All working people, who firmly embrace the communist ideals, are filled with revolutionary vigilance and are helping to reliably protect the socialist system and the peaceful life of the citizens of the GDR and of all states of the socialist community. These are essential basic motives for the great military achievements our army members are daily accomplishing in fulfillment of their military class assignment in a firm class and military alliance with the fraternal armies.

Particularly close is our historical cooperation with the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany in solving joint combat tasks of the foremost nature of the Warsaw Pact. Coordinated training measures, the fulfillment of tasks within the service system and in combat service, comparisons of military performances and the mastery of arms and equipment, exchange of experiences about problems of education and training, exchanges of lecturers, joint excursions, cultural and sports events as well as mutual visits to halls of tradition, all this deepens the comradeship of arms and enhances the fighting strength and combat readiness of our units and groups of units.

In doing so the National People's Army [NVA] lives up to the historic truism: "To learn from the Soviet Union means to learn how to win."

Our Alliance Is Further Deepened

Joint Command staff and troop exercises have been and still are landmarks in the development of our military alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact and at the same time yardsticks for our own contribution. It is in this close collaboration between the NVA and the Soviet Army, between several socialist fraternal armies of our defense alliance that both the assertion of our growing collective responsibility for the joint military protection of our countries and at the same time our fundamental agreement on the ways and means of preventing a war are being demonstrated.

Joint exercises and maneuvers are intended to consolidate the comradeship in arms between the allied armies, to practice coordination between staffs and troops of various national contingents and to implement uniform concepts in control over modern operations and combat. It is important to prepare the staffs and troops of our socialist defense alliance for repelling an imperialist aggression.

This objective was pursued in troop, naval and staff exercises of the Warsaw Pact armies carried out jointly in the past, such as, for example, the maneuvers: "Quartet" 1963; "October Storm" 1965; "Moldau" 1966; "Oder-Neisse" 1969; and "Comradeship in Arms" 1970.

Unity of People and Army Consolidated

Concurrently the unity of people and army was consolidated at these maneuvers and the people of our socialist states were reassured of the certainty that the army members of the socialist military coalition are jointly doing all they can to successfully defend the sovereignty of our states, the inviolability of our borders, and peace and security in Europe against all machinations of the aggressive imperialist quarters.

At the beginning of the eighties it is more evident than ever that as previously most aggressive imperialist quarters are unambiguously striving to change the military strategic situation primarily in central Europe in their favor in order to be able to blackmail the socialist states from a position of strength. This purpose is primarily served by the long-term program adopted at the Washington council session in May 1978 which among other things provides for increasing arms expenditures in the NATO countries by a real 3 percent until the end of the 20th century, by the fateful Brussels missile decision on a considerable enhancement of the nuclear first strike capability of the NATO armed forces stationed in Europe and by the nonratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States. Attempts are being made in the style of the "cold war" to mislead the public, to stir up anti-Soviet and anticommunist moods in favor of the NATO war course and to camouflage the multifaceted ideological and military preparations for aggression by the imperialist military coalition.

Evidence of the intention to accelerate the military confrontation has been supplied for years by the exercises and maneuvers of the NATO armed forces in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the socialist community of states, particularly by the "Autumn Forge" NATO maneuver series which is taking place every year and by the repeated exercises of troops transshipments from the United States to Europe.

NATO Is Training for War in All Its Variants

NATO is training for war against our socialist states on an increasingly large scale and frequently also from a standing position [aus dem stand Heraus] on the basis of certain definite scenarios for aggressive acts in all conceivable variants. In doing so the first use of nuclear weapons is being theoretically unscrupulously rehearsed.

At the session of the NATO Council of Ministers in Ankara in June 1980 no secret was made of the fact that the multifaceted confrontation course against the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact as well as against countries of national liberation movements will be continued. In doing so it was reaffirmed that the FRG has become NATO's main basis in central Europe and is its herald of rearmament. The FRG's representatives are particularly actively obstructing all disarmament negotiations. They are unwilling to constructively cooperate in this effort. The objective is to circumvent the principle of equal security and to obtain unilateral advantages for the imperialist states.

With almost 500,000 men the FRG also supplies NATO's largest troops contigent, for example, one-half of the land forces, one-half of air defense and 30 percent of the fighter-bomber forces. In the Baltic Sea region 70 percent of the naval forces are made up by Bundeswehr ships.

The FRG adheres to its doctrine of so-called "internal German relations" and intensifies the greater German-revanchist propaganda, which has only recently been expressed in the "reunification" theses in the NATO Council communique of Ankara.

These and other facts of a threat from the West show that the international situation has become more complicated. The dangers for peace and detente have considerably increased.

We shall also in the future resolutely rebuff all attempts to question GDR sovereignty and to interfere in our country.

As was stressed in the communique about the Crimean meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev, the GDR is as sovereign as any other state.

Socialism Must Be Armed Strongly

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, stressed: "It is important in all our efforts to defuse the international situation, to promote disarmament and to prevent another arms race and to further confidence-building measures, not to forget the most important lesson of the history of our alliance: As long as imperialism exists as a social system and military power, there only can and will be peace if socialism is strong and well armed." This is why the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states are continuing to do all that is necessary to jointly reliably defend the results of the peaceful work of our working people of our countries militarily and not to leave any chance for the enemy.

The members of the NVA of the GDR are aware of their particular responsibility in the collective defense measures which results from the fact that the GDR must secure its state border in immediate contact with NATO. Faithful to their enlistment oath and in keeping with their military class assignment they shall also in the future, side by side with their comrades in arms, do all that is necessary to further strengthen the defensive power of the socialist military alliance and to prove at joint training and combat tasks their fulfillment of their internationalist duty for the protection of socialism and peace. The NVA members concurrently also regard this as their primary and essential contribution to the preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

ROMANIA LIBERA DISCUSSES GOALS OF MADRID MEETING

AU211435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1106 GMT 22 Aug 80

["The Right to Peace: A Fundamental Human Right"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--Under the above headline, ROMANIA LIBERA of August 22 prints an article that points out:

Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have repeatedly showed that it is only through a united struggle that the peoples, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces can prevent and halt the heightening of international tension, secure the furtherance of the policy of detente.

Collaboration and peace, the building of a world free of weapons and wars calls for fresh efforts for banning the use of the nuclear weapons, halting of further deployment of missiles and mass destruction weapons in Europe, dismantlement of military bases and withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, cut-back in armed forces and armaments, creation of denuclearized zones and of zones of peace in various parts of the world, on the European Continent included.

In this context--the article points out--the Madrid meeting has a particularly important role in the efforts of the participating nations, of all the nations on the earth to contribute to curbing tension and promoting a world of collaboration and peace.

Here are the Romanian proposals in light of the attainment of these lofty aspirations of mankind: The Madrid meeting should be held at the level of foreign ministers so that it may enhance the efficiency of the debates and the sense of commitment and responsibility in adopting the necessary measures. The meeting should decide the convening of a conference on European disarmament that should adopt concrete measures for halting the arms race, diminishing the military potential extant on the continent, ensurance of further cooperation among the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act for the concrete solving of security issues organizing to this end periodical working meetings, groups of experts and other forms of negotiation on these issues. The necessity that the future all-European conference be held at the level of heads of state and government, this conference should make appropriate amendments to the 1975 documents adding new provisions and measures meant to open truly viable prospects to building European security, conclusion of a general treaty on renunciation of the use and threat of force which would make an essential contribution to the cause of detente, confidence and security on the continent, to the strengthening of general peace, the need for the Madrid meeting to powerfully reassert a solemn adherence to the Helsinki-signed documents, the firm determination to implement the Final Act of the all-European conference as a unitary whole.

This world free of weapons and wars will come true only if all the peoples of the world rally their forces for ceasing the furious death race, because--as President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out--it is in the peoples' power to prevent another war. In the tremendous struggle waged today internationally, the peoples, the working class, the progressive forces have the decisive role and the capacity for ensuring the triumph of the policy of peace-the aforesaid article reads in conclusion.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENEVA NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE ON PROGRESS

GDR Ambassador Thun

LD221215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 22 Aug (ADN)--"The GDR considers the nonproliferation of nuclear arms not as a means in itself, but as a means and element in the limitation of nuclear arms." This was emphasized in the political committee of the Geneva conference on examining the effectiveness of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms by Ambassador Ferdinand Thun.

The GDR representative pointed to the close interconnection between strengthening the regime of nonproliferation and progress in nuclear disarmament. The security concept of the Warsaw Pact states does not presuppose the possession of nuclear arms. "They advocate their removal, provided that this happens everywhere and in a manner which guarantees the undiminished security of all sides," stressed Thun.

He described as particularly urgent the ratification and coming into force of SALT II as well as starting talks on a SALT III agreement. The GDR ambassador further advocated the conclusion of a treaty on halting all nuclear weapons tests as well as a convention giving states not possessing nuclear arms the guarantee that such weapons would not be used against them.

GDR's Roehnsch Speaks

LD212054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, (ADN)--The conference to review the effectiveness of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, currently meeting in Geneva, is continuing its work in committee discussions. In the conference committee for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, GDR representative Walter Roehnsch today stressed that a halt to all nuclear activities by non-nuclear states under the safety checks of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] was of great significance for the promotion of mutual trust and peaceful cooperation.

The IAEA has done considerable work in further developing the system of checks. The conclusion in the IAEA reports of the last few years that all nuclear materials on which checks had been made were being used exclusively for peaceful purposes was received with satisfaction. In the interests of a higher efficiency of the system of checks it was necessary for nuclear transactions with states that were not parties to the nonproliferation treaty to be included. Dr Roehnsch expressed the GDR's willingness to pass on to other states its experiences in creating a state system of checks.

CSSR's Vejvoda on Meeting

LD240946 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] In Geneva the second week of the conference on the implementation of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons ended today. One can say that the discussions have now reached a half-way stage, for when the conference was organized it was envisaged that it would last 4 weeks. This provides a good reason for taking stock of preliminary results of this conference, which will undoubtedly have important international significance. This is borne out by the following commentary by Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda, who led our delegation at the start of the proceedings:

[Begin Vejvoda recording] We can state with full justification that the treaty has successfully passed the test of time and fulfilled the expectations of all peace-loving forces as an instrument of peace and cooperation amongst peoples aimed against a nuclear threat. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the conference is a testimony to the importance the Soviet Union and other socialist countries attach to this instrument of peace. In the very period when on the other side of the ocean new directives have been adopted on the possible employment of nuclear weapons, the discussions in Geneva demonstrate the unequivocal interest of the overwhelming majority of countries in ensuring that these weapons are never used. The conference also demonstrates that the number of states which have signed the treaty has increased and that the countries possessing these weapons are restraining their development and production in such a way as to ensure that they spread neither in a horizontal nor a vertical way.

The 10 years since the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons came into operation have reaffirmed convincingly that all signatory states have been strictly observing the obligations they have assumed. During the whole of that time there has not been a single case of violation of the main provisions of the treaty, either by nuclear or non-nuclear powers signatory to the treaty. This is the most telling confirmation of the viability of the treaty and of the correct balance of the obligations assumed by the signatory states.

The CSSR has stressed at the conference that it is working determinedly for further mutually advantageous development of international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy and the necessary international guarantees.

On this basis we are intensifying our already extensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, cooperation in which we have already achieved remarkable successes, in particular in the manufacture of components for nuclear reactors. Within the scope of our abilities we are fully contributing to international cooperation in the peaceful development of atomic energy both bilaterally and multilaterally. We support programs of technical aid for developing countries.

The course of the conference to date has demonstrated the enormous interest of the world public both in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and in disarmament. This provides a cogent reply to those who would like to make a profitable business out of atoms, regardless of whether they are to serve war or peace. The CSSR is in the forefront of efforts to ensure that those who deal in atoms do not succeed. [end recording]

SFRY Delegate Djokic

LD211904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--The nuclear powers are stationing nuclear weapons in a large number of non-nuclear countries for their own military and political purposes, said member of the Yugoslav delegation [name indistinct] Djokic today at a U.N. conference on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Addressing the committee for the implementation of the agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear arms, Djokic emphasized that such conduct by the nuclear countries constitutes a violation of the international agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which has been signed by 111 countries since coming into force in 1970.

Djokic also recalled that the majority of U.N. members has respected the agreement's provisions on not producing or acquiring nuclear arms. He warned that the agreement's universality cannot be reached only through the contribution of the non-nuclear countries. The military nuclear powers must be ready and firmly resolved not to build up their nuclear arsenals, Djokic stressed.

SFRY Ambassador Kljun

LD231302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 23 Aug (TANJUG)--The strict implementation of all nuclear arms non-proliferation treaty provisions and particularly those related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy is one of the draft conclusions proposed at the Geneva conference on nuclear arms non-proliferation by the Yugoslav delegate, Ambassador Edvard Kljun. Various unilateral and multilateral restrictions have over the past five years been applied towards countries which want to ensure a peaceful and not military use of nuclear energy, Ambassador Kljun underlined and added that the restrictive measures create problems and account for additional expenses and extended date-lines. For this reason, a future regime of supply must be based on respect for the nuclear arms non-proliferation treaty, Kljun set out.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY MEETS WITH BCP SECRETARY FILIPOV IN SOFIA

LD252256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks in Sofia today with Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, about experiences in the economic activity of the two fraternal countries.

Josef Kempny also visited today an enterprise in Shumen producing Madera trucks, which has been cooperating for 10 years with the Czechoslovak Liaz enterprise in Jablonec. He saw individual production lines and acquainted himself with the new production technology and organization of work. Then Josef Kempny left for Stara Zagora.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON THEIR NATIONAL DAY

AU251336 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 80 p 1

["Text" of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Romania's national holiday]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf, we most cordially greet you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the fraternal Romanian people on the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist oppression.

The national antifascist armed insurrection of 23 August 1944, organized by the RCP with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, established the beginning of deep socioeconomic transformations that changed the image of your country.

During the last 36 years the Romanian working people have achieved historic achievements in the development of the economy and culture and in increasing the people's standard of living. We rejoice at the great successes of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization and CEMA is contributing to the accelerated construction of the developed socialist society, the preservation of their national independence and the growth of their international prestige.

We are convinced that despite the attempts of the imperialist circles and international reaction to exacerbate the international situation, the countries of the socialist community, which are leading the struggle of the peoples for strengthening peace, together with all world's peace-loving forces will succeed in asserting the further development of the process of detente, the implementation of effective measures for disarmament and the implementation of the agreements included in the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

The friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania is constantly strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The recent official and friendly visit of a Bulgarian party-state delegation to Romania will give a new impetus to the development of the Bulgarian-Romanian comprehensive relations. We are convinced that their ascending development is in the interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the unity of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement and the unity of action of the anti-imperialist forces.

On the day of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania we wish you, dear comrades, new and even greater successes in implementing the tasks outlined by the 12th RCP Congress, for the prosperity of the Romanian people and the triumph of peace and socialism throughout the world.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Comrade Stanko Todorov today received Jumyangiyn Lhagvasuren, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the cordial talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80 AU]

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria (Ghong Sang), has arrived in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80 AU]

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

AU251410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Warsaw (by our correspondent)--With the exception of the northern region quite normal life prevails in Poland. From daybreak till sunset and at many places even at night one can see busy activity in the fields. More than a half of the grain crops have already been brought in; the harvest of rape and barley was completed a few days ago. A number of state farms, agricultural cooperatives and private plot owners report completion of the harvest and of the postharvest stubble-breaking.

The great majority of Polish citizens strive honestly, despite problems in supplies and other shortcomings that are subject of criticism, to fulfill their obligations as citizens. They do not view interruptions of work as a solution; the miners in the bituminous mines, for instance, extracted more than 11 million tons of coal in the first 20 days of August, thereby exceeding the plan by 19,000 tons. All miners in the bituminous, brown coal and copper mines have been working regularly since the beginning of the year. Good results are being demonstrated by enterprises in the Lodz Voivodship where a number of them are fulfilling export tasks in an exemplary way. Similar things can be said about Poznan where the Amino food enterprise, apart from other enterprises, delivered to the market more than planned. Judiciously thinking people know that only honest work can contribute to the solution of difficulties and problems.

The situation in Poland is evoking a considerable response abroad. The bourgeois press exploits it for disinformation and resorts to all kinds of speculations.

On the other hand, the French paper L'HUMANITE emphasizes in its commentary "Principles Contained in Edward Gierek's Speech" the self-critical attitude, tolerance, readiness to conduct a dialogue, democratic approach and loyalty to the socialist path. It also expresses appreciation for the results achieved by Polish policy after World War II and adds that a great discussion is now underway in Poland. The paper stresses that ranking Polish officials are taking part in discussions with working people and notes, by quoting Polish comrades, that those people in the West who hope that Poland will be weakened as a socialist state are mistaken.

Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, stated at a press conference in Washington that strikes in a socialist country mean stealing from one's own pocket because private profit does not exist in these countries. He called the Polish difficulties problems of growth which the Polish people will succeed in solving.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS ON U.S. TO RETURN 'ILLEGALLY HELD' GOLD

AU251513 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 80 p 7

[CTK article: "At Variance With International Law; Provocative Discussion About Czechoslovak Currency Gold"]

[Text] Washington, 22 August (CTK)--This week in Washington two subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives met to open the so-called investigation in connection with the draft bill No 7338 of 13 May 1980 which will enable the United States to sell the illegally held Czechoslovak gold.

The draft bill, submitted by Lester Wolff, member of the House of Representatives, and supported by several other congressmen, wants to--at direct variance with international law make it a law that more than 18 tons of the Czechoslovak golden treasure could be sold and become a subject to financial machinations under the arrant pretext of indemnifying American claims vis-a-vis Czechoslovakia. [paragraph continues]

Putting this draft bill on the House of Representatives' agenda again proves that the provocative plans of some American congressmen are gaining increasingly more concrete features.

A testimony at the joint session of the subcommittees is also given by representatives of the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Treasury. In his testimony, the representative of the U.S. Department of State could not conceal that the Czechoslovak side has always manifested adequate willingness to resolve the entire complex of problems via diplomatic channels. Moreover, he reportedly said that a one-sided U.S. step to dispose of the gold that has been temporarily entrusted to it for safekeeping in accordance with the Paris reparation agreements of 1946 would be "strongly opposed" by the other members of the so-called Tripartite Commission--Great Britain and France. "These two states," the representative of the State Department said, "are convinced that the confiscation and the sale of gold that has been administered by the Tripartite Commission would be at variance with the U.S. obligations toward them and toward Czechoslovakia." An identical view was also voiced by the representative of the Treasury Department, when he said: "Britain and France--from the internationally legal point of view--regard the unilateral decision in the draft bill to be illegal."

In the postwar years the Tripartite Commission administered the gold of several countries that had become victim of Nazi robberies during World War II. The stolen gold has already been returned to all countries except Czechoslovakia. The United States refuses to return the Czechoslovak gold under the trumped-up [vykonstruovany] pretext that the CSSR so far has not settled the claims of American citizens for their property that has been nationalized. It is, however, generally known that the Czechoslovak side has been willing to grant indemnification for the nationalized American property on conditions similar to those which it offered a number of other capitalist countries. Also, the agreements proposals with the United States in 1964 and 1974 were expressions of this willingness. It is startling that the U.S. Congress in 1974 did not approve the already agreed-upon initialed agreement and now wants to deprive Czechoslovakia of that part of its golden treasure that has been temporarily deposited in the United States. At the same time it must be clear to the U.S. Congress that the duty to return the currency gold intact to Czechoslovakia is quite clear from the legal point of view.

In the past the Czechoslovak Government more than once, in a practical way, demonstrated that it is interested in improving relations with the United States, but it let it equally resolutely be known that the defrauding of the historical property of the Czechoslovak people pressed for by American congressmen in no case can contribute to the improvement of these relations.

It is up to the American Government to demonstrate its declared interest in improving mutual relations by not permitting such a gross violation of the international law which forces hostile to Czechoslovakia are trying to push through in the American legislative body.

HUSAK, OTHERS GREET ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ON ARRIVAL

LD260920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Kenneth David Kaunda, the president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit. He was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak; by the member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

HAMAN DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD260840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague yesterday the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, Semen Skachkov. In the course of a comradely meeting they informed each other about the development of specialization and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and examined questions of further development in the spirit of the meeting of the highest party and state representatives Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak in the Crimea.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD251506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and friendly discussion both representatives examined certain questions concerning mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

BENO ATTENDS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN NOVE ZAMKY

LD240922 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] District celebrations of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship were held in Nove Zamky today in the presence of Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. As in other district capitals, they were organized in honor of the 36th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the celebrations of the international cooperative day and the completion of the harvest. The rally in Nove Zamky was attended by 7,000 working people, cooperative farmers, and members of production and consumer cooperatives.

LEADERS, PRESS MARK ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Greetings Message

AU251335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 22 August (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the following telegram congrtulating them on the occasion of the national day--the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist rule:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist rule we convey--in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the CSSR Government and people as well as in our own name--comradely greetings and sincere congratulations to you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to all Romanian people.

Under the leadership of the RCP and in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the Romanian people have achieved significant successes in socialist construction in the 36 years since the liberation. [paragraph continues]

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia take a sincere joy in these results and respect the fact that in the joint struggle in building a socialist society and in the effort for the strengthening of peace and the victory of socialism and progress in the world there is a successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal communist parties which form a firm foundation for the lasting development of all-round relations between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and their people.

We are convinced that our mutual cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will continue to strengthen and deepen in the interest of the development of our two socialist countries and their nations as well as in the interest of unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, in the interest of peace and security of nations.

Dear comrades: We wish you and through you to all Romanian people many further successes in building an advanced socialist society in your country.

Other congratulatory telegrams have been sent by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front to the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by the Central Trade Union Council to the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions.

Press Articles Reported

AU251402 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 August 1980 on page 6 carries a 700-word Jozef Janto article, entitled "Prospects of an All-Round Development," devoted to Romania's national day. The article reviews Romania's "successful path of building socialism" since 23 August 1944 when "the Romanian people, under the impact of the Soviet Army's victorious advance, attained their country's liberation from fascist enslavement." Presenting data on the development of Romania's industrial output the article notes that since the adoption of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration by CEMA in 1971 "Romania's successes in construction, industry and agriculture have been even more pronounced."

Moving on to Czechoslovak-Romanian relations, Janto stresses the "great significance" of the Bucharest meeting in June 1977 between party and state leaders Husak and Ceausescu for the "all-round development of these relations" and notes that while in the preceding 5-year period Czechoslovak-Romanian trade amounted to R1.5 billion, in the current 5-year plan this sum will be exceeded by 54 percent.

Commenting on the country's foreign policy, the article states that "Romania is resolutely oriented toward cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries. This also ensues from the conclusions of the 12th RCP Congress of last November which expressed unreserved agreement with this orientation." Janto concludes the article by saying that "there is no doubt that the Romanian people, rallied around their communist party, in firm cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, will achieve the goals they set themselves."

In an "ALS"-signed article entitled "Romania's Dynamic Development" Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 23 August on page 2 pays tribute to the country's transition from being "one of the most backward countries in Europe" to a state which is "building a comprehensively developed socialist society" and notes the RCP's "loyalty to the ideals of socialism."

Referring to the last RCP congress the paper says that "it stressed how enormously important this country's cooperation with other socialist states is for Romania's dynamic development and for its position in the world."

NEED FOR 'REAL' SOCIALIST UNITY EXPLAINED

AU251723 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Marie Boudova article: "The Force of Real Socialism; Mankind's Future Belongs to Progress and Peace"; capitalized passes published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The tasks of building the advanced socialist society were formulated by, and are being solved in, those fraternal socialist countries in which the ruling communist and workers parties had adopted programs defining the paths toward creating advanced socialism. THE CONGRESSES OF THE FRATERNAL PARTIES OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE CREATIVELY WORKING OUT THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY UNDER THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTRIES IN QUESTION.

Significance of the Socialist Countries' Unity and Cooperation

During the decades of the socialist community's existence, much experience has been gained on the development of cooperation among the socialist countries in all spheres of political, economic and ideological life. THE FRATERNAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES ARE FIGHTING FOR CONDOLIDATING THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' UNITY, WHICH IS NECESSARY BOTH IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND FOR SOLVING THE COMMON TASKS OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND MATERIALIZING THE PLANS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN ALL SPHERES.

The materials of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the congresses of communist and workers parties in socialist countries, as well as other party documents, all stress the constant necessity of a uniform course by communist and workers parties. EACH COUNTRY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IS DRAWING ITS STRENGTH FROM THIS COURSE, ENHANCING ITS WEIGHT AND INFLUENCE IN THE SOLUTION OF IMPORTANT WORLD PROBLEMS MANY TIMES OVER.

"On the whole, our relations with the majority of parties in the socialist countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "are characterized by full unity and fruitful cooperation. As is known, some parties have specific opinions on a number of matters; but the overall tendency is undoubtedly characterized by the growing cohesion of socialist countries. We highly value this tendency and, as in the past, we will aid its development in every way. The path toward this is created by the common endeavor of the fraternal parties, based on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, equal rights and comradely cooperation."

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE UNITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MAY BE DEFINED AS A NATURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIALIST STATES, WHICH ENSUES FROM THE OBJECTIVE LAWS GOVERNING WORLD DEVELOPMENT. TYPICAL OF THIS RELATIONSHIP IS THAT THE SOCIALIST STATES PROCEED ACCORDING TO A COMMON, COORDINATED COURSE IN PROTECTING THE BASIC INTERESTS OF SOCIALISM; TYPICAL OF THIS RELATIONSHIP IS A STATE BASED ON THE SAME TYPE OF SOCIAL SYSTEM AND ON ACCORDANT AIMS THAT CORRESPOND TO THE STATES' CLASS NATURE AND TO MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY.

Vain Efforts of the Advocates of the Old System

The adversaries of socialism, who understand that the unity of those countries and nations which have taken the path of building a new society is multiplying the forces of socialism, are striving in every possible way to disrupt international unity, both in practical life and--particularly--in the ideological sphere. [paragraph continues]

They falsify the terms "national sovereignty" and "national and state interest"; they are working out, and broadly propagating, diverse concepts in which they are striving to prove the imminent disintegration of the socialist countries' unity, the identical nature of the final aims of the CEMA and EEC, and catastrophic economic and social consequences of the development of the scientific-technical revolution for the socialist countries and so forth.

The contemporary revisionists, followers of "national models," are onesidedly exaggerating the national specifics of individual socialist countries. They underscore the idea of "national socialism," which they counterpose to the uniform international Marxist-Leninist understanding of real socialism. They dispense with the class approach to social phenomena, reject the general laws governing the building of socialism and turn the edge of their "theoretical" research against theses on the international nature of Leninism, the world-wide historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and so forth. They repudiate the experience acquired by the countries of the socialist community. Above all, they assess Soviet experience solely as one of the many "partial models" of socialism. One of the main arguments they use is the one about objective and subjective difficulties, and also about the mistakes that have cropped up in the building of socialism in various countries, mistakes that have been gradually eliminated under the leadership of the communist parties in those countries. It is self-evident that they simultaneously suppress or belittle the historical successes achieved by the socialist countries, their growing authority and the general shift in the correlation of force in favor of socialism.

At the same time the bourgeois apologetics, social-democratic theoreticians and opportunists of all colors are unable to cite any country in which the building of true [skutecny] socialism would have been accomplished according to the "models" suggested by them. LIFE ITSELF AND THE PRACTICE OF THE CURRENT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT HAVE PROVEN THAT ALL THEIR NOTIONS ARE THEORETICALLY UNSUBSTANTIATED.

The endeavors of bourgeois theoreticians are aimed at denying the validity of general laws governing the building of socialism. BUT SOCIALISM CANNOT BECOME A REALITY WITHOUT THE CREATION OF THE SOCIAL OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTION MEANS. REAL SOCIALISM CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT A PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT, WITHOUT THE ELIMINATION OF NATIONAL OPPRESSION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EQUAL RIGHTS AND OF FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE PEOPLES, AND WITHOUT THE MATERIALIZATION OF OTHER GENERAL LAWS GOVERNING THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

The basic laws governing the building of socialism (as theoretically formulated by the international conference of workers and communist parties in Moscow, in 1957) are dialectically connected. Only their implementation in toto determines the substance of the new society. At the same time the contents of the general laws are deepened according to the level of experience accumulated by the entire socialist community and of this experience becoming more varied.

Anti-Sovietism--The Main Weapon of Reaction

THE AIM OF IDEOLOGICAL BOURGEOIS ACTIVITIES IS TO DISRUPT THE UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, TO SEVER INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES FROM REAL SOCIALISM, AND TO RETURN THEM TO THE PATH OF CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT. OUR OWN EXPERIENCE IN THIS IS MORE THAN INSTRUCTIVE.

WHATEVER THE GARB DONNED BY THE CRITICS OF REAL SOCIALISM, AND WHATEVER THE "MODELS" AND "PATHS" INVENTED BY THEM, THE BASES OF ALL THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE ATTEMPTS AT RESTORING THE OLD SOCIAL SYSTEM. THEY START BY ATTACKING THE SOCIALIST STATE AND THE LEADING ROLE OF COMMUNIST PARTIES, ABOVE ALL THE SOVIET UNION, THE STRONGEST AND MOST POWERFUL COUNTRY OF REAL SOCIALISM.

Open anti-Soviet attacks are intended to introduce disharmony in the international workers and communist movement and sever the bonds of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the other fraternal communist parties. The false theoreticians attempt to inculcate in the communists, particularly those in capitalist countries, the thought that they can win authority among the peoples only if they are capable of "defending their country's interests" and demonstrating their independence from the Soviet Union. Only those people can succumb to such opinions who do not, or do not want to, grasp that the fight for socialism cannot be successful if it is turned against the realistically existing, real practical socialism.

INDRA SPEAKS ON INCREASED EFFORT IN AGRICULTURE

LD240954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Summary] The agricultural exhibition "Land the Provider" opened in Ceske Budejovice today.

"The ceremonial opening of the exhibition was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the federal government, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

"In his speech Comrade Indra recalled the 30-year successful path of our socialist agriculture. Speaking about this year's somewhat complicated harvest he stated that it involves tasks the overcoming of which farmers concentrate on themselves above all. They are expected to better organize their own work, without relying too much on favorable weather. Exceptional tasks must be resolved by exceptional means, especially by means of higher selflessness at work. Comrade Indra stressed that the situation, however, is such that the mastering of this year's tasks in agriculture must become literally a matter for all the people. More than ever before each one of us must realize that each kilogram of grain lost, each quintal of fodder which has either rotted or has not been gathered, means less meat, milk, eggs and many other products of the food industry. To replace these losses by purchases on foreign markets would give rise to difficulties in a number of industrial sectors, improverish the entire national economy and, eventually, impoverish each and every citizen.

"The exhibitions 'Land the Provider' at Ceske Budejovice and 'Agrokomplex' in Nitra are pointers showing the way to master the future tasks of our agriculture and food industry. Comrade Indra pointed out that the demands put on these branches by the Seventh 5-Year Plan will not be, and cannot be, smaller. 'Foodstuffs are becoming in the capitalist world an instrument of political and economic blackmail. They are, literally, strategic raw materials. That is why the 15th CPCZ Congress and the attainment of self-sufficiency in the production of grain and the raising of self-sufficiency in the production of food, remain for us a valid directive."

BILAK ATTENDS MEETING IN BARDEJOV 25 AUGUST

LD251252 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A district-wide meeting of party activists was held in Bardejov today to discuss the current internal, political and international situation. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who analyzed questions concerning economic development, linked with the drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and briefed those meeting on topical issues of the international political situation.

AMBASSADOR TO FRG REMARKS ON SCHMIDT CANCELLATION, POLAND

Comments by Ambassador

LD251832 Hamburg DPA in German 1659 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] **Bonn**--Ewald Moldt, GDR permanent representative in Bonn, has indirectly criticized the Federal Government for its reporting of the background of Bonn's cancellation of the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED Chief Erich Honecker. Speaking to newsmen in Bonn on Monday, he reaffirmed the intention of the GDR to stick to its policy of detente and normalization with the FRG. Replying to journalists' questions on the GDR's position on the cancellation of the meeting, Moldt said the GDR was not in the habit of releasing details about the diplomatic preparations of such a significant meeting to the public to foment one-sided speculations. Moldt's remarks were clearly aimed especially at reports from Bonn that the GDR intended to exclude from the program the chancellor's visit to Rostock and was requesting further program restrictions.

In reply to journalists' questions, Moldt went on to say that the GDR had taken note of the fact that in view of the situation in Europe Schmidt does not wish to burden the atmosphere with speculations and therefore does not want to say anything about the possibility of a new meeting. To a question referring to the confrontations in Poland in connection with the strikes and political demands by reform forces, and the possibility of their spreading to the GDR, Moldt said that the events in Poland are the internal affair of the Polish People's Republic. His further remarks on the subject could be understood as indirect criticism of the strikers' demands but also of Poland's economic policy and the Polish leadership. Moldt said that the policy of the GDR is oreinted toward growth, full employment, and higher labor productivity and that the development of industry demands considerable efforts. If this policy is successful, then the reason is that all the forces of the people are cooperating in a constructive manner. The diplomat said that he is convinced that the GDR can successfully pursue this policy.

Further Remarks; Publisher Presentation

LD252312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2110 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--ADN correspondent--The president of Pergamon Press Ltd, Robert Maxwell, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, at a press conference on Monday in Bonn-Bad Godesberg presented "From My Life," the autobiography by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Asked about detente in Europe, Moldt referred to Erich Honecker's interview given to Robert Maxwell, which forms the concluding part of the book. Asked whether the book would be published in the GDR, Robert Maxwell said: "Yes, shortly."

HONECKER RECEIVES PUBLISHER OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY

LD251236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Monday Robert Maxwell, president of the Anglo-American publishing house Pergamon Press Ltd, publisher of the series "Leaders of the World."

Robert Maxwell presented the first copy of Erich Honecker's autobiography "From My Life" [Aus Meinem Leben]. The book will be appearing in the bookshops shortly in the FRG, Austria and Switzerland.

Erich Honecker expressed his sincere thanks to the publisher for his personal involvement in the realization of the joint project which had been agreed upon on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. He wished Robert Maxwell and his publishing house further successes.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO ICELAND

Arrival 25 August

LD251300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Reykjavik (ADN correspondent)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, arrived Monday morning in Reykjavik for a 2-day official visit to the Republic of Iceland. He was invited by his Icelandic counterpart Dr Olafur Johannesson who cordially welcomed him at Keflavik airport. Oskar Fischer is returning the visit by the former Icelandic Foreign Minister Benedikt Groendal who visited the GDR for official negotiations in May 1979.

Speaking to Icelandic newsmen, the GDR foreign minister pointed out at his arrival that the increased international tensions demanded increased efforts, conscious involvement and cooperation by all those responsible in government. His visit will serve the further deepening of relations between the GDR and Iceland. The planned talks and meetings will also serve its further development.

Talks Held

LD252011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Reykjavik, 25 Aug (ADN)--Detente will have to be carried into the 1980's and any interruption in the process has to be prevented. This identical view was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and the Icelandic foreign minister, Dr Olafur Johannesson, in their first round of talks at the 2-day official negotiations which opened in Reykjavik on Monday.

Even though the causes of international tension and events in the present international situation are being appraised differently, the common concern about the sharpening international situation, about the continued arms race and the continuing dangerous international conflicts demands that all possibilities be utilized in bilateral relations between countries and in the relevant international bodies, the two partners noted.

In this context Oskar Fischer explained the position of the GDR that "a climate of confidence must be created in international relations in order to ensure the step by step progress of detente and disarmament. The important thing is to remain realistic and to outline attainable objectives." He then expounded the peace program of the socialist community of states. Dr Olafur Johannesson briefed his guest about the fundamental ideas underlying Iceland's foreign policy, "to strive all-round for a good road."

In the afternoon the GDR foreign minister visited cultural sites of classic Iceland as well as a modern fish-processing plant.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT TOURS MUENCHEBERG, SPEAKS AT RALLY

LD251018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0809 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Frankfurt an der Oder--The Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, and members of his entourage are visiting agricultural establishments, including a publicly-owned crop production estate in Muencheberg in Frankfurt an der Oder Bezirk on Sunday. Along with Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the minister of agriculture, forestry and food, Heinz Kuhrig, the guests arrived in Muencheberg this morning.

The first secretary of the Frankfurt an der Oder SED Bezirk executive, Jochen Hertwig, workers from the estates, cooperative peasants, young people and school children gave the African politicians an extremely friendly reception. Council Chairman Siegfried Sommer invited the guests to an informative discussion in the town hall, in order to give them some idea of the social development of Straussberg District, the town and their agricultural institutions. The Africans showed a lively interest.

Speaking at a rally during his visit to Muencheberg on Sunday President Kaunda said that his meetings with Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership had reaffirmed the firm friendship between the two peoples and states. He noted that Zambia had a high regard for the GDR's contribution to the successful course of national liberation in Africa.

Wherever the peoples were fighting against foreign capital and all manifestations of imperialism, the GDR had given them active support. This applied to Zambia, when the people, led by the United National Independence Party, had been fighting against imperialism. It also applied when the peoples of Angola and Mozambique were in the midst of the struggle against the Portuguese oppressors, and when the people of Zimbabwe rose up to eliminate racist rule and colonialism. The assistance of the GDR, its solidarity, was also felt by the people of Zambia in the struggle for freedom.

It was in this knowledge, said President Kaunda, that the close friendship between Zambia and the GDR should be understood. "Zambia is your friend, a close friend at all times whether the times are good or bad", he noted.

ROMANIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES PRESS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU221207 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A press conference on the occasion of the forthcoming 36th anniversary of Romania's anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for national and social liberation took place on Wednesday [20 Aug] in the Romanian Embassy in Berlin. Ambassador Gheorghe Tache praised the armed uprising of the Romanian people against fascism and war, for the country's freedom and independence as a historic event and emphasized the role of the Romanian Communist Party as organizer of this struggle. The victorious advance of the Soviet armies had created favorable conditions for the success of the patriotic forces of Romania and the toppling of the military-fascist dictatorship.

The ambassador stressed the unity and cooperation among socialist countries with [illegible]EMA and pointed to the beneficial cooperation on the bilateral as well as multilateral level. Gheorghe Tache called the recent visit of a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker to the Socialist Republic of Romania an historic event in the process of cooperation between the two countries. The successful conclusion of the talks had a positive effect on the cooperation between the two states, parties and peoples, he said.

NEPSZABADSAG COMPARES CARTER, REAGAN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

LD251048 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 24 Aug (MTI)--"Towards the finish of the American presidential election the two main rivals are striving to present themselves in the most militant form before the polling in November," writes NEPSZABADSAG in its Sunday issue. "Though difference in emphasis continues to exist, it cannot be denied that both Carter and Reagan are promising to the Americans an escalation of armament race and a huge increase in the USA's military strength. This week the Boston congress of the American Legion was selected as the venue for the militant rivalry," points out the Budapest daily.

"There Reagan charged that the present Democratic President had weakened the American armed forces and these--according to Reagan--had been compelled into the second place after the Soviet Union. Reagan promised to restore American military superiority and towards this he called for greater armament expenditures. In reply Carter declared that it would not be useful if the USA strove for superiority and he termed his administration's armament policy as 'clever and wise.' He emphasied the need for the production of cruise missiles saying that in next two years the Pentagon will deploy more than 600 of such nuclear weapons.

"The rapid deployment of cruise missiles, MX's and Trident submarines in the military network will escalate the dangers of the new nuclear strategy contained in Presidential Directive 59. The president and his aides who elaborated the plans of nuclear blitzkrieg have come under criticism also in the United States," emphasizes the writing. "The battles between the presidential candidates have been extended also to outside the U.S. Reagan sent his vice-presidential nominee Bush to China but he received colder reception than expected. True, Beijing relishes the Republicans' sharp anti-Soviet and pro-armament slogans, but the Chinese leadership has been very sensitive about the Reagan promise to restore official links with Taiwan which were snapped by Carter.

"As regards the domestic front, Carter has now recorded some breakthrough: The AFL-CIO has come out in favour of the incumbent president. This means that Democrats can count on the financial and political backing of a considerable section of trade unions. But the question is whether the functionaries of the AFL-CIO can convince the organized workers to support the Carter administration which has failed to fulfil its social welfare promises, to stop inflation and to check rise in unemployment," ends the article in the Budapest daily.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SYRIA--Headed by Jozsef Kaplar, deputy minister of foreign trade, a Hungarian government delegation visited Syria on the occasion of the Damascus International Fair, from 18 to 22 August. The delegation had talks on possibilities to further develop Hungarian-Syrian economic relations with heads of the Syrian ministries of economy and foreign trade, industry and planning. On 21 August, the Hungarian day at the fair, they held a reception, which was attended by several leading officials of Syrian economic life. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 80 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN COASTAL REGION

LD252248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] We begin our evening news with reports by our correspondents from the coast:

Gdansk here: The situation in the tricity area continues unchanged. Strikes are going on in many enterprises. Both ports of the tricity area are still at a standstill, and ships are waiting in the lanes. Local transportation and intercity bus transportation are not in operation. Intercity and suburban trains and the tricity electric railway are running according to schedule with only slight delays.

After putting forward their demands, the work forces of enterprises which are vital for the functioning of our towns and settlements are continuing to work. All emergency and repair services are on duty. Traders and people who ensure we get provisions are at work. Centers providing services are open, and workers in the trade and supply sectors are eliminating the existing shortages as best they can. According to reports work is progressing at full steam in the rural areas of Gdansk and Elblag voivodships, because this year's harvest, which has been so reduced because of the weather conditions, must be completed to the maximum. During the occasional rainfall that has taken place throughout the coastal area, farmers are tackling a number of tasks which are just as urgent, such as repairing equipment and performing other field work.

In Szczecin streetcars and buses have still not been put back into service. Many enterprises are not in operation. Discussions are in progress and a thorough examination is being made of the conclusions and demands which have been put forward by Szczecin factory work forces.

Talks in Szczecin, Elblag

LD252130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The work forces of the largest enterprises are still on strike in Gdansk and Gdynia. Buses and streetcars are not functioning. Stores have sufficient stocks of essential products, and health and communal services are working normally.

In Szczecin the strikes are continuing in production plants and in ports. The indepth examination of the demands submitted to the government commission and of methods of implementing them is continuing.

The report-compiling commission [komisja redakcyjna] containing representatives of the government commission and of the striking work forces is continuing its work in Szczecin.

In Elblag stoppages at the key industrial and construction enterprises continued today. The government commission is holding talks in ministerial teams [zespoly resortowe] with representatives of the striking work forces.

More on Talks

LD260824 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Discussions took place yesterday in workplaces of the coastal region. Changes within the membership of central authorities and ways in which the country's economic and social policies can be further improved, as outlined by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the fourth plenum of the Central Committee, were discussed.

Efforts to reach an agreement concerning a method in which the strikers' demands can be implemented and at normalizing the situation in the coastal region as speedily as possible are being continued. (? A majority) of trade and supply centers, electric power-stations and water mains are functioning in the towns without major disruptions. There is order everywhere.

TALKS RESUME IN GDANSK AFTER RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

REUTER Report

WA252025 London REUTER in English 2002 GMT 25 Aug 80

[By Brian Mooney]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 25, REUTER--Strike leaders in northern Poland apparently won another concession from the communist government in Warsaw tonight when telephone communications were restored to the Baltic port city of Gdansk.

The move was seen as another gesture by the government to get peace talks aimed at ending a strike which has crippled northern Poland under way again.

The telephone lines were reconnected just two hours after strike leaders voted unanimously not to resume negotiations with the government until communications were restored.

Official Appeal to Workers

LD260848 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0437 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Appeal issued by Tadeusz Fiszback, chairman of the Gdansk Voivodship People's Council, and Gdansk Voivoda Jerzy Kolodziejski, to the working people of the Gdansk coast]

[Text] The current situation, which is an expression of unease and the critical attitude of working people to negative phenomena in the country's socioeconomic life, as well as the tensions felt in numerous enterprises of our voivodship for a number of days, has made everyday life for the inhabitants of the tricity area and other towns even more difficult.

The public has faced existing difficulties with understanding and seriousness, showing discipline and [word indistinct] honesty. We are also conscious of the fact that the current complications would be unimaginably greater had it not been for the highly responsible and selfless attitude of a number of work forces from food processing plants health service employees; those engaged in supplies, trade, power and municipal services; railwaymen; and people of many other professions who, by carrying out their duties, are currently shaping the city's life.

In these difficult days the above-mentioned workers are doing all they can to overcome the increasing difficulties, carrying out their duties with great selflessness. This attitude deserves the highest praise and respect.

On behalf of the Gdansk Voivodship authorities and the inhabitants of our region, we would like to thank you cordially. We know that your life and work have been faced with numerous difficulties and shortcomings. The demands you are currently proposing bear witness to this. We know that you treat the strikers with understanding and that you expect a solution to many long-standing socioeconomic issues.

We express the conviction that we can also count on understanding by the work forces of the striking plants, in the face of the (?growing) tasks of the commission, of the fact that it is essential to continue working and to provide services by the enterprises in the public services sector.

Situation Update

LD261044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Strikes are continuing in Gdansk. Production enterprises and ports are idle and municipal transportation is not functioning. There are increasingly fewer cars on the streets as gas supplies are dwindling. Fast urban railways are working and intercity trains come and go without great delay. Transportation in the tricity area is working to ensure deliveries of food products to the shops. One can obtain sufficient amounts of basic foodstuffs such as baked goods, milk and milk products. Shops, service enterprises, health services, power stations, gas plants, waterworks and sewage systems are working normally. Last night an appeal on the situation by the Gdansk voivoda and the chairman of the voivodship People's Council was issued.

Difficulties Over Economic, TU Issues

LD261100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Throughout all of Gdansk Voivodship, just as during previous days, there is a complete calm and order today. Contacts between the government commission set up to examine the demands of the work forces and the problems of the voivodship's development and the presidium of the interfactory strike committee were continued yesterday. It is expected that talks will be continued today as a result.

As transpires from the full reportage, broadcast by Gdansk radio, on the proceedings of the first stage of the talks held on Saturday evening--today's morning papers published in the coastal region also carry this account--the talks are difficult. The difficulties pertain to numerous economic problems contained within the demands of the strike committee as well as to the broad area of the activities of trade unions.

Resumption of Commission Talks

LD261038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] At 1100 the government commission chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski began another round of talks with the strike committee of the (?shipyard).

DISRUPTION, STOPPAGES CONTINUE IN SZCZECIN

LD260820 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday, work forces at a number of Szczecin plants continued not to work. The results of this situation [word indistinct] are beginning to get worse. We all feel this, irrespective of which side of the shipyard, port or factory walls, we happen to be on. What is happening, quite simply, is that the normal fatigue of the people, caused by the effects of this abnormal situation, is increasing.

Disruption to the life of Szczecin inhabitants has not diminished either. For the most part is is caused by the fact that bus and streetcar transportation is not operating. Other services on which the pulse of [word indistinct] of the city depends are functioning without any major interruptions.

Yesterday, in the city council building, a session of the Presidium of Szczecin Municipal Council took place. The mayor's information about how Szczecin is functioning in the current situation was heard. It transpires from this information that all services of the regional water mains and sewage plant are working normally. The tenants' emergency aid service, the (?gas service), and cooperatives are working normally. [words indistinct]

However, the city cleaning department is not working. A part of the bus routes, serviced by 22 buses belonging to various plants, have been made operational. Also more than 1,400 taxis are operating in the city.

The voivodship enterprise for operating communal installations is working without disruption. The voivodship heat and energy enterprise has ensured normal supplies of heat.

Because of transportation difficulties, longer 24-hour tours of duty have been introduced at the health service centers. All educational centers are operating. However, there are problems getting children, particularly from the Sloneczne housing development, to the school in Klucz.

There are no fears about shortages of basic foodstuffs.

The editorial commission, made up of representatives of the government commission, sets up to examine postulates and suggestions of the work forces of Szczecin workplaces as well as representatives of the interfactory strike committee, which has now been working for a few days, continued its work yesterday at the Adolf Warski Szczecin shipyard.

Further Report

LD260822 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Strikes in production enterprises and port enterprises continue in Szczecin. The disruption to the life of the inhabitants has not decreased. This applies, in particular, to the fact that the city transportation has been rendered completely inoperative. There is calm and order in the city. An in-depth examination of suggestions and postulates put forward for the attention of the government commission and of methods of their implementation continues.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS TO MEET 26 AUGUST

LD251852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] This report has just come in: The Central Council of Trade Unions [CCTU] is to meet on the 26th, tomorrow in other words, in Warsaw for a plenary session. The agenda includes matters which are of exceptional importance for deepening socialist democracy, and for enhancing the role of the representation of working people in our public and socio-economic life. It is expected that the CCTU will discuss how work is progressing on the new draft law on trade unions and will convene a commission responsible for monitoring the cost of living.

The fact that the leadership of the trade union movement was taken up without delay, writes a PAP correspondent, these subjects which were announced at the 4th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee testifies to the fact that there is understanding for what has to be done at this moment and for what the public expects, and for the most important problems which are worrying work forces today. The work forces expect the trade unions to carry out a critical assessment of their activities and that they will, above all, draw from this analysis constructive conclusions which will enable them to fulfill in a better, more authentic and more effective manner their fundamental function of being representatives and defenders of the interests of workers.

The social crisis which our country is experiencing at present has dramatically revealed the weaknesses in the way that certain mechanisms of our political life function and (?has revealed) in particular the need to deepen workers' democracy. The fact that the work forces of coastal factories have chosen the path of strikes testifies to the insufficient social authority and to the ineffectiveness of the work of many trade union links which, from the very nature of things, should be the first spokesman of workers and of their just demands. This is important but not the sole reason why the trade union movement is embarking on a self-criticial analysis of the role it plays in the life of work forces and of the whole country, and of the style and methods of its activities. What is decisive above all for the role, style and methods of the trade union movement are the size of the social needs of working people, the need to tidy up earnings systems and to step up social supervision on how the cost of living is shaping up, and also supervision of how socialist moral norms are being observed in all spheres of our life and at all levels.

Of course, it is hard to expect, the report continues, that the CCTU plenary session will produce--particularly in these days that are so very hot--an indepth and all-round analysis of the situation or a program for solving all the problems which are worrying work forces. The program of restoration will emerge during discussions in factories and in trade union echelons and in the debate which precedes the Ninth Congress of the Trade Unions and at the congress itself. However, it can be expected that the plenum will signal the start of a new method of thinking and changes in the trade union movement which are in accordance with social expectations.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS HIGH RATE OF NATIONAL DEBT

LD252044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Unidentified announcer's interview with Marian Krzak, minister of finance, in the studio on 25 August--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, according to the latest official data, our country's indebtedness has reached the extent which must not for any reason be overstepped. What is it?

[Answer] Our debt has reached $20 billion. This is made up of the sum total of long-term and middle-term credits. I will not even mention the short-term credits which, as a rule, tend to vaccilate quite a lot--generally speaking ours is a declining tendency in this field. This is, indeed, a very high extent which we should not overstep from now on.

I would like to emphasize that the debt is now twice as high as the income from exports and services. So one could say that we would have to export for over 2 years, without importing anything, if we wanted to pay it off. However, fortunately, the situation allows us to (?defer) payments. You were quite right in emphasizing that these credits are to be paid over many years--this is one side of the issue. The other side is that, at the same time, when we import we also conclude numerous credit transactions which allow us to finance imports.

[Question] How has such a high state of indebtedness occurred?

[Answer] This has accumulated over a long period of almost 10 years. One can here single out two stages: The first stage when, as a result of the sixth congress' program we dynamically accelerated the rate of our development--it was at that time thought that one of the methods of our development was to make use of foreign credits to finance investments and modernization of our potential. As is known, this was done.

[Question] And this was the period until about 1976?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. One could put it this way: Investment-type credits, or credits tied to investments to produce various components, purchase raw materials (?and similar purchases) predominated during this period....

[Question--interrupting] And what happened then?

[Answer] Naturally, we did continue this policy also during the second period even though, as is known, less intensively. The second stage is the one during which credits to import grain and fodder began to predominate. I think I can say that, in particular, these credits reached their apogee last year: We raised approximately $1.5 billion worth of credits to purchase fodder, grain and also oleiferous seeds. Taken together with interest this is a huge, huge sum: One can build a few factories for that sum. However this enabled us, in conditions in which we had a declining agricultural output, to maintain the level of foodstuffs supply.

[Question] Sir, you did say we had reached a dangerous extent of indebtedness. But after all, is it not the case that a credits policy is required in the contemporary world? All...

[Answer--interrupting] You are right. One can say that really, apart from a very few exceptions, there are no highly developed countries which would not, during the period of their development, make use of external aid, foreign aid, mainly in the form of credits. I have in mind here the United States which went through a similar period; the Federal Republic of Germany, after the Second World War; Japan.

[Question] So what makes our situation so special then?

[Answer] I would put it this way: In a sense, we are applying a similar economic treatment, counting on it over a longer peiod of time. Perhaps what makes our situation special is the fact that we have entered a certain stage in which we earmark a large proportion of credits for purchasing grain and fodder. Hence, to put it briefly, these are consumer credits.

Naturally, this is exceptional, but as we have stated, it enables us to maintain the level of foodstuffs' supplies. Nevertheless, from the point of view of increasing national income, it no longer produces that effect.

[Question] I understand, Sir, as for utilization of credits for investment purposes, the bank is engaged in this kind of research. What is the situation like with regard to this, are they being used effectively?

[Answer] Yes, yes [word indistinct] a large part of these credits was made available also as Polish bank credits--credits for our enterprises. There have been some successful investments. For instance, the whole nation knows of our investment in small capacity cars--this credit has already been paid back by the factory itself. As for other, accompanying, projects it is quite possible that the situation there is still (?fluid). However, here we had to deal with two phenomena: positive and negative. Unfortunately, the wide range of investments resulted in delays in many projects. The process of making the plants operational was also stretched. Some machines [words indistinct] have not been used in accordance with instructions. Bank control uncovers these things.

[Question] [Words indistinct] also inappropriate preparedness of investments initially resulted in many machines being purchased, then arriving in the country and waiting since then.

[Answer] Yes, indeed. Unfortunately we still have quite a few cases of this kind. That is why, within the framework of generally putting right the investments process, we are also introducing the ex ante control--control from above--bank control which checks whether investments are prepared sufficiently.

[Question] It is a pity that this was not done earlier, but nevertheless it is going to be done. Mr Minister, does the situation which we are discussing now influence living standards?

[Answer] The level of indebtness at present, and I think this must be what you had in mind when you asked the question, does not influence in a negative way our standards of living. [words indistinct] On the contrary, I would say that in the past credits which were drawn by us for consumer goods--as we have already said, for fodder, cereals and a number of other consumer goods--constituted a factor which added to the consumer goods in the country. They were a factor in maintaining the standard of the nation's diet and even in improving the general level of consumption in the past.

[Question] I do not quite understand this. You said before that we must increase exports considerably in order to pay the interest on the credits, or in other words export a lot, or in other words: The goods in question are on the foreign markets and not on the Polish market, aren't they?

[Answer] Yes, but on the other hand we are importing and we are importing this year the same amount more or less as we had been importing (?and) as much as we export. We have, therefore, a balance. Last year we had an enormous excess of imports over exports. In other words on the one hand we are paying off the credits and ensure that the debts are serviced normally, but on the other hand we are using new credits as the source of finance for our imports. We are maintaining the imports at approximately the same, or even slightly higher level than exports.

[Question] That is, we are in debt to the tune of $20 billion, and we intend to keep taking on new credits. Is that right?

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] How do you explain this?

[Answer] Simply that we must not and we should not and furthermore there is no need, to lower the level of imports. The size of imports must not be increased either, to excede our exports. On the other hand [words indistinct] it is rational to maintain its level. But we must increase exports, simply because in the future having received export incomes [wplywy z eksportu] we will have additional means to be able to import--assuming however that for a long time we will continue to use bank credits to finance some imports.

[Question] Do we have problems with receiving these new credits?

[Answer] We have no problems. I would say in principle we have no problems, simply because we are a country which in spite of everything inspires confidence. There are some reasons for this, among them I shall mention the developed potential of the country, our production capabilities, human resources, and also among them it is of great significance that we are paying off the credits with the precision of a Swiss watch. Of course it is a condition of such good repayments that we implement our exports without interruptions--the exports which simply provide our banks with money to use money, and this also ensures good servicing of the credits. This is a question of dynamic exports, and in the current situation their efficient implementation is currently of decisive significance and we must remove all the difficulties. This is a question of national importance.

[Question] Thank you for (?this information). I have one more question, which I think is connected to the recent observations and I think this might be connected to the content of our talk so far:

In some bank departments we have noticed increased payments being made out of the foreign currency accounts. Citizens who have such foreign currency accounts are drawing money from them, withdrawing their foreign currency. Mr Minister, when you once were in our studio on the occasion of the similar situation you said that there never would be any obstacles in making such payments. Do you support this view today?

[Answer] Of course I fully support such a statement. The banks fully guarantee all withdrawals and proper and efficient service of the accounts of our citizens who have their savings in foreign curreny. Such are our views for the future and we shall do everything to create conditions for profitable deposits by the citizens, as it is also useful to us.

[Question] When you say this is useful to us, you mean useful to the bank or to the people?

[Answer] It is useful for the people and for the bank, and for the national economy which is helped by the bank, which has the opportunity to use these resources in the bank. And of course this also brings interest payments, use of these resources gives interest which can be paid to the people.

[Question] Thank you Mr Minister for coming to the studio and for your information.

DECISIONS OF 4TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ASSESSED

TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial

LD261156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Today's TRYBUNA LUDU frontpages its editorial entitled "There Is No More Urgent Issue." TRYBUNA LUDU states that it is necessary to search constantly for new forms of socialist democracy for ways of enriching it, adapting it to the growth of public consciousness. Today our society is different than it was 10 years ago. All of us had a part in making it different. All of us cooperated in giving us access to knowledge, opening Poland so widely to the whole world.

The editorial is devoted in its entirety to the fundamental turnabout [zwrot] in the policy of party and state and in adpating this policy to today's realities. A return to realities means that the development of our society today, above all, the development of our contemporary working class, and such modification of forms of socialist democracy as would make them correspond to today's requirements, are all taken into consideration.

In this sense, the general criticism that many constituent parts of trade unions have become bureaucratizied, is correct. The aspiration toward attaining such transformations of the trade union organization as would make it into an authentic spokesman for the interests of the workers, into another constituent part of workers control is, likewise, correct.

Transformations of our trade unions in such a direction are very desirable today. Trade unions must organize control over management initiatives affecting vital issues for the workforces. But this has not been generally or always the case so far. There will never be too much of such control, the basis of which are the interests of the working people.

A return to the policy of the sixth congress, a firm placing of this policy upon today's social and economic realities in accordance with the position of the latest plenary session of the party Central Committee, will have to encompass all fields of our life. The party has already embarked on this path. The personnel decisions adopted are aimed at creating conditions facilitating an efficient functioning in this spirit.

Walesa Statement

DW260640 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Statement by Polish strike leader Lech Walesa at the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard--recorded in Polish with German translation superimposed]

[Text] I am a trade union man, and political matters and personnel games do not interest me. What I am interested in is getting this thing done here. But I do not yet see how.

Personnel changes, cabinet reshuffles--these are changes which ultimately may lead to something, or they may not. I do not mean to say that nothing will come of it. We are not interested in who is leading and how; what matters to us is free trade unions, and nothing else.

Foreign Media Treatment

LD260406 Warsaw PAP in English 2230 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--Press, radio, television and news agencies worldwide are still commenting at large the results of the 4th Plenum of the PUWP CC. They stress the significance of its decisions and the further steps to resolve the present, difficult situation of our country announced in Edward Gierek's speech. Many commentators interpret the plenum's decisions to be manifestations of visible tendencies to lead Poland along the road of fundamental reforms. However, some Western media are trying to present the developments in our country in a false light and use them for their anti-socialist campaign.

All the Yugoslav media stress the momentous significance of the decisions of the 4th PUWP CC Plenum and the importance of statements in Edward Gierek's speech. The POLITIKA daily writes that the Polish leadership "understands the necessity and the sense of the demands of workers and the whole nation". All the Yugoslav media express the hope that the decisions of the 4th [words indistinct] contribute to ending the wave of strikes.

Among the despatches from Warsaw filed by the French press, the report of the Warsaw correspondent of LE FIGARO deserves attention. LE FIGARO writes that "all things indicate that we are witnessing a new start of a policy of openness, pragmatism, searching for social support." The correspondent states that "it is likely that the changes will be followed by a prompt conclusion of an agreement between the authorities and the strikers in Gdansk."

Most articles in the French press are full of friendly feelings for Poland, they wish Poles the most successful solution of their problems. Some of the comments are profound analyses of the socio-political situation in Poland.

The personnel changes in Polish authorities and Edward Gierek's speech at the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC were received with utmost attention in the FRG. Some commentators in the FRG express a view that all this "creates a favourable climate for a successful resolution of the present crisis in Poland." Hopes for such a development [words indistinct] were expressed today by [word indistinct] Willy Brandt and his deputy [word indistinct] Juergen Wishnewski. In an interview for the Deutschlandfunk radio Wishnewski said that after the Sunday's decisions of the Polish leadership the situation is now looking well. Wishnewski justified his optimism saying that "anyway, it is clear that the Polish leaders are interested in a dialogue and a political resolution of the present crisis."

The dispatches and first commentaries on the results of the 4th PUWP CC Plenary meeting and the personnel changes published by the American [words indistinct] express a view [words indistinct] to victory of realism and clearly augur that the mistakes made in governing the country will be corrected. All American press stresses that the unrest in Poland is contrary to the interests of all the realistically thinking forces in the world.

An article published in London's DAILY TELEGRAPH underscores the announced programme for a moral renovation of the nation and the change in the principles of elections to the authorities of trade unions, the announced curbing of investiments and increasing the citizens' participation in issues concerning the functioning of the state. The British press writes that the changes performed will be conducive to implementing a programme of economic and social reforms.

After a recently concluded visit to Warsaw, the leader of the Spanish workers' commission Marcelino Camacho said in Madrid: "I am convinced that Poland herself can solve her internal problems. The thing is for diverse forces in the West not to try and use the situation in Poland to fan the cold war."

The united Italian Trade Union Federation, which affiliates all the three main Italian trade union federations, has published a statement which calls the decisions taken at the 4th PUWP CC Plenum and the changes announced in Edward Gierek's speech "a major step forward."

ARBEITER ZEITUNG, the organ of Austria's ruling SPOE party expresses a view that "a chance has emerged to solve the situation of the country by way of talks held between the governmental commission with the strikers' committees on the caost."

Comments by Public Figures

ID252044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] [Announcer] All of us already are acquainted with the speech by Comrade Gierek and the personnel changes in the Politburo and the Secretariat as well as in the government Presidium. But there is an urgent need to inform public opinion on the course of the party Central Committee fourth plenum which was held last night. As we know, the full text of speeches made by all speakers who took part in the discussion will be published in NOWE DROGI. We have here in the studio the editor in chief of NOWE DROGI, Stanislaw Wronski, member of the Central Committee, and also Bohdan Rolinski, alternate member of the Central Committee and chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

My first question is a general one. What are your impressions of the debates?

[First unidentified speaker] I could summarize them in the form of certain conclusions which clearly come to my mind one day after yesterday's events. First of all I would like to stress that we were unanimous, all of us, on the point that it was possible to discuss all these problems much earlier, even years ago. This was a self-critical statement, since we are members of the Central Committee, and it is to some extent a fault of each of us that we did not make this decision early enough.

Secondly, we are meditating on the causes of this difficult situation and (?here, too,) it was said that these causes had not been correctly assessed since objective causes had been emphasized and subjective causes, the (?feelings) and problems of individual men, were not sufficiently discussed or were treated lightly. This whole situation was created by men and not by supernatural forces. So we should have talked about this self-critically and pointed out that these errors were also caused by arbitrariness, decisions based on fictitious assessments, violations of socialist democracy as well as lack of real, deep consultation. Very much was said on this topic, and very vigorously.

Second [as heard] it was pointed out that a solution to this situation cannot be based on an inflationary reduction of the already achieved living standards of working people. I stress: It is all about working people. We cannot solve this crisis at their expense; this is impossible. The more so since there are different reserves and we should have utilized them.

Finally--that the postulates put forward by workers should be settled in a democratic way and that the working people striking on the coast have legitimate reasons for indignation.

Of course, it has also been stated that there exist forces which would like to prevent precisely these democratic solutions to this problem by inflaming the situation and by making certain demands in an unrealistic manner and so on no matter who this might be.

[Second unidentified speaker] The first secretary of the Central Committee stressed in his speech the law and order prevailing in those factories where interruptions have occurred.

[First unidentified speaker] (?The following are) features of the workers' demonstration: law and order, not violating democratism, not violating law and order, keeping these demonstrations within a workers' framework, not allowing demonstrations which would suddenly run coounter to the way they are being staged at present, and this is...

[Second unidentified speaker] But I would like to return, and this is of interest to us all, to the course itself of the Central Committee discussions itself.

[First unidentified speaker] I think it is difficult in these few minutes to recapitulate the course of the discussions, to present the contents of individual speeches, or to already be able to give a summary of the basic content of the main current [words indistinct] which ran through the deliberations of yesterday's plenum. The most important thing for me in yesterday's deliberations was the fact that the Central Committee was talking about workers' matters. This was a bitter discussion, a tough discussion; above all I would say this about the speeches made by comrades from the coastal area--it was a truly workers' discussion. This is perhaps the greatest value of this plenum. (?So) it is very good that the materials and discussions of this plenum will appear in NOWE DROGI. I think this will be obligatory reading not only for party members.

[Second unidentified speaker] It is very difficult to summarize these discussion since precise formulations were voiced, formulations which, for instance, dealt with a program for getting out of this situation. Here every imprecise definition of solutions can give rise to misunderstanding. I would only like to draw attention to certain things. The first secretary, Comrade Edward Gierek, confirmed that those matters which he presented in his previous radio and television speech will be implemented. There is a program for getting out of the economic situation which the government is working on in great earnest. Of course, everyone is impatient to some extent. Everyone would already like to know what will be happening tomorrow in great economic matters. I think this is impossible.

This does not mean that I am urging patience, because experience teaches us that appeals for patience have often ended with matters being set aside. Of course, one can also speak of certain impressions about this session. I got the impression, and I can say this with full responsibility, that this time there is no possibility of setting aside any matter which is socially important and which is important for the working class. (?And this) the party is undertaking with all its strength and in the most critical (?way) at the level of the party leadership, at the Central Committee level.

And of course, and I would like to stress one more thing here, a great party consultation is taking place right now throughout the party at party meetings. I can say that I am familiar with the way that meetings of our Warsaw party organization are taking place; this is a serious discussion between Poles about our difficult and most important matters of the day.

Yesterday the Central Committee mapped out a program for solving them. I think that another essential question that arose during yesterday's debates was the importance placed on the necessity for internal party democracy intended as a basis of social democracy, democratic functioning of the state, of social organization and in particular of the trade unions.

The problem of trade unions is today a problem of the working class as a whole.

[Announcer] There is something missing in your accounts. [Word indistinct] it would like to hear about the atmosphere, the climate of yesterday's debates. I think that it is of immense importance.

[Unidentified speaker] I could say on this subject that the climate was linked with the emergency program for solving the present situation we have been discussing here as well as with a durable, long-term solution.

As far as this immediate solution is concerned, these postulates and modes at the plenum were characterized by three problems: firstly, that the economic demands of workers must be met on a realistic and not an inflationary scale; that the point is not to print needed amounts of money but to add goods to the market which could be bought for this money and so satisfy...

[Announcer] That each additional zloty would be covered...

[Unidentified speaker--interrupting] Would be covered in a real and not an inflationary way. This is a difficult thing and workers must understand this since they are workers. [as heard]

[Announcer] Allow me, this is also the important problem of ensuring the control of implementing these [word indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] This is a broad problem...

[Announcer--interrupting] This is not only a matter for party control. The Social Control Committees must intervene here and also such an instrument of control as [word indistinct] a state organ, which is not functioning (?rationally) either. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] There is a second point demanding a solution and upon which everyone also agreed: We must unburden the trade union of the ballast of bureaucratic proceedings, improper attitudes, the tendency to form cliques, to tolerate corrupt practices, to link themselves with management...

[Announcer] [Words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] We also spoke about a mania for the use of titles and various other questions which concern not only the trade unions. But in any case the freedom of trade unions consists in freeing them from all that restricts implementation of their role in the interests of workers. And workers' interests is not a narrow concept. The point is that trade unions should be a real partner in the process of governing the country, in the spirit of socialism, that is in the spirit of the interest of work forces and the society as a whole.

And finally the fourth point, as far as the solutions are concerned, solutions which of course are immediate but also long-term--one must implement this principle of socialist democracy, namely responsibility. Not a frequently formulated abstract responsibility according to which everybody is responsible for everything, but a concrete responsibility in accordance with the position one occupies and the duties and tasks one assumes in this position. That is, the responsibility [words indistinct]. Factories are public property. To manage this public property [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] This is a foundation, the foundation of democracy. This is today a [word indistinct] matter. This is a responsibility not only for the past, for committed errors, but also responsibility for the present moment, for all that is happening at present, for the results of our actions and attitudes, everywhere, and also for the future. The responsibility for the future is the responsibility [words indistinct] and all party echelons. This is the broadest possible sense of understanding what the working class is.

[Unidentified speaker] The working class is (?the masses) and the (?main subject).

[Unidentified speaker] In this spirit preparations for the announced fifth session of the Central Committee have begun. At this session there will be time and opportunity to analyze deeply, responsibly and realistically all these postulates and suggestions submitted by the working class, the community, all the matters which are now under discussion at the party meetings. I think that the common denominator, if one can say that, is in the slogan which I would describe as "more socialism" in every bit of our life, in the party, in community life and in our work and in your bulletin and in my paper, in every corner of our country.

[Unidentified speaker] I think that the fourth plenum will become a link in the chain, perhaps a link of first importance in the enormous, important, long and intense process of the republic's repair, a link of the permanent program. [as heard]

[Unidentified speaker] This is how one should understand the turn we are making in our party toward the direction of restoring the policy of post-December and the sixth congress of that period.

[Announcer] Thank you for the conversation.

Opinions of Workers

LD252134 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--The decisions of the 4th plenum of the PUWP CC are dicsussed in an atmosphere of concern and earnestness at party meetings, frequently open-door ones, at work establishments and institutions, in conversations at work places, everywhere in Poland. The decisions of the plenum and Edward Gierek's speech are understood to be announcements of firm action to serve the resolution of difficult and complex political, social and economic problems that the country faces, of restoring the climate of mutual confidence between the authorities and the community. It is said that the most important thing now is hard work (?whose) effects (?must) remove the tensions.

Meetings have been held at the factories of Skierniewice, among others. Also there people mentioned the need to create a climate of good work at all work posts, the necessity to consistently implement the announced changes in the management of the economy. Much criticism was voiced of the (?to-date) work of the trade unions. A need is felt for a more just distribution of material goods.

A party debate is underway at work establishments of Beilsko Biala Voivodship. Despite the considerable shortage of materials, people are working hard, supplying [words indistinct] output for the home market and for export.

The decisions of the 4th plenum of the PUWP CC were received with understanding by the crew of the Polmo diesel engines factory at Andrychow.

PUWP meetings were also held at work establishments of Siedlce Voivodship. Besides the matters which are now the concern of the whole Polish society, discussed were the issues of everyday work in individual production departments.

The party debate, which has been opened by people with no party affiliation, is also underway in other regions of the country. Representatives of various social and occupational groups voice their opinions during the national debate. Here are some voices:

--We listened attentively to Edward Gierek's speech, we approve of its contents, said quality controller at Wroclaw's Predom-Polar factory [name indistinct] Koscielny. Our right worker demands should be met. This is particularly true of the trade unions, which in their present, bureaucratic form do not have proper authority.

--We feel content with the announcement that the climate of mutual confidence will be restored, said Foreman of the Coach Department of the Jelcz vehicle factory Jan Olenjnik. I think that in restoring this climate the party is meeting half-way the expectations of the whole society.

--The decisions of the 4th plenum of the PUWP CC, particularly those concerning organizational matters augur breaking the impasse, said the chief technical organization activist of Poznan Eugeniusz Skotnicki.

--We, economists, have received attentively the announcement of changes in the economic policy, said rector of Poznan's Academy of Economics Professor Janusz Piasny. It is indispensable to seek and consistently implement new economic mechanisms, which may provide for a simultaneous improvement of the effectiveness of management and the living standards of all the groups of the population.

Discussions by Local Groups

LD252017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee were the subject of discussion at industrial enterprises and various institutions throughout the country. The decisions of the plenum and the winding-up speech by Edward Gierek are regarded as a promise of decisive action aimed at tackling the difficult and complex problems of a political, social and economic character which the country is facing at present, as well as a sign of a return of mutual trust between the authorities and the nation.

It is being emphasized that the most important thing at the moment is honest work which would provide a means for the removal of the tensions which have built up. Meetings of local party organizations, devoted to the present situation in the country, have taken place in several localities including Krakow, at [name indistinct] industrial enterprise and in the industrial enterprises and establishments in the (?Lublin Province) and in [name indistinct]. The discussions covered matters which preoccupy the whole nation, including matters connected with day-to-day work in various fields of production. Despite the considerable difficulties experienced in the supply of raw materials and other commodities people work hard producing goods for domestic markets and for export.

The news about the situation on the Baltic coast is still being received with anxiety. The party debate, in which nonparty members are also taking part, is taking place also in other parts of the country. In the nationwide discussion representatives of diverse social and professional groups are taking part. They underline, among other things, that the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee, especially with regard to organizational matters, instill the hope that a way out of the impasse in which our economy has found itself will eventually be found. It is said that there is a necessity for a consistent introduction into practice of new economic mechanisms which can simultaneously ensure an improvement in the effectiveness of economic management and in the living conditions of all social groups.

FACTORY WORKERS CONCERNED OVER SITUATION AT PORTS

ID252124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] PAP correspondents report that meetings of factory party organizations were held today in the production enterprises of Bielako Biala, Skierniewice, Siedlce voivodships and also in the City of Krakow. The work forces there are receiving the news about the situation on the coast with concern.

For example, it has been made known at the Polfa pharmaceutical works that stocks of imported raw materials, which are essential for production of basic medicines, are now running out and there are just enough stocks left for a few days. The work force is using the raw materials carefully but the situation is becoming more and more difficult as the days go by.

VATICAN REPORTS MESSAGE FROM GDANSK BISHOP, POPE

Kaczmarek Message to Workers

ID251434 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk--A message from the Bishop of Gdansk, Monsignor Lech Kaczmarek, was read yesterday morning by the celebrant to the more than 5,000 faithful who attended mass in the Lenin Shipyards in that Baltic town. The message which was carried by the ANSA wire agency, reads: I have already understood and I understand your preoccupations, your sorrows and your trials, and that you have the right to speak out about problems which affect you. I have already expressed this attitude on more than one occasion in my talks with the authorities. This should nevertheless take place in an atmosphere of serious dignity and reciprocal understanding and without hate. The delegation which you have chosen is about to begin the meetings with the competent authorities.

Proceed calmly and with dignity, the message goes on, demanding the realization of just claims but with understanding and without hate. Make your claims. But if it is up to you alone, then be ready to put an end to the work stoppage and to the sad moments which our beloved coast is undergoing.

The same wire agency also states that at the end of the mass an announcement was made that prayers would be said unceasingly in all churches of the region until the clouds which have appeared above the Polish coastline have disappeared.

Papal Letter to Wyszynski

LD232222 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Letter from Pope John Paul II to Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland--read by announcer]

[Text] The Most Revered and Beloved Cardinal Primate: I write these few words to assure Your Eminence that through the recent difficult days, I have been particularly close to you. In prayer and in my heart, I share the experiences that my fatherland and my fellow countrymen are once again going through. News on these topics continues to be on the front pages of the press and on radio and television programs. I pray that the Polish Episcopate, with its primate at its head, with its gaze fixed on her, who has been given to defend our nation, may once again help that nation in the difficult struggle for daily bread, for social justice and for safeguarding its inviolable rights to its own life and development. I ask you to accept these few words, dictated by an inner need. I am with you at the feet of Our Lady of Jasna Gora in my solicitude, my prayers and blessing.

[Signed] With words of deepest respect, Pope John Paul II; Castelgandolfo, 20 August, 1980

DPA REPORTS CONTINUED DETENTION OF KOR MEMBERS IN WARSAW

LD231502 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug (PAP)--Eighteen dissidents detained on Wednesday are still being held in Warsaw this afternoon. It has been learned by telephone from civil right campaign circles that among them is KOR (Workers Self-Defense Committee) spokesman Jacek Kuron, the historian Adam Michnik, and a number of people working for the underground magazine ROBOTNIK.

According to the reports received some of those detained were released 48 hours later, but then detained again. According to the reports, five KOR staff, but no members of this group, have been released.

Strikers Solidarity With Dissidents

LD221902 Hamburg DPA in German 1759 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Summary] Gdansk--The interfactory strike committee for Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia today passed a resolution declaring its solidarity with the arrested dissidents. In the resolution the committee stated that it was not prepared to start negotiations with the government commission unless the dissidents were released. Yesterday, a committee spokesman made the announcement of the dissidents' arrest without comment, thereby underlining that the committee did not want to be accused by the government of having links with the dissidents.

Morale continued to be high in the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk on the ninth day of the strike. In the afternoon, a religious ceremony was held and a new photograph of the pope put up. Other workers gathered to applaud the strike committee's latest statements, which were read over loudspeakers.

KOR REPRESENTATIVE IN SWEDEN INTERVIEWED ON DEMANDS

LD231358 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Polish opposition movement, KOR, or the Workers Self-Defense Committee as it is called, has appeared quite often in the mass media the past week. KOR has worked as an information and coordination center for the strikes in Poland, (?and it plays) the role of political adviser, above all to the strikers' Central Committee at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

The strikers' political demands for free trade unions, freedom of the press, and so forth are also demands that the opposition group KOR is making. But the question remains what kind of society do these groups want or demand to get in Poland. We put this question to (Jakub Swiecicki), who is one of KOR's representatives in Sweden.

[Begin (Swiecicki) recording in Swedish] KOR consists of persons with different political views, but there is a common ground which all stand on and struggle for, and this is above all the struggle for freedom of opinion, against lawlessness, a struggle for institutional guarantees for civic and human rights, as you may put it. In other words, institutions must be created which can guarantee that these rights are respected within the system. This is perhaps the most important thing for KOR. It is very difficult to speculate what kind of society we want in the future, but there is complete agreement, for example, that one cannot introduce a society of the type existing in the West and what perhaps existed in Poland before the war. There is no return from certain changes, big changes that have taken place after the war. For example nobody in Poland wants the big companies to be privately owned again [words indistinct] on the contrary, people want the big state-owned enterprises to be owned by society, really owned by society and not in the hands of a small group, a small faction controlling the entire society and the companies. [end recording]

What KOR wants to see is what they call real popular movements. Self-governing organizations which act as guarantors for the civic rights of various groups. The free trade unions that the strikers are now demanding are precisely that kind of a popular movement--a guarantee that the workers' interests can be championed.

Poland cannot become a society of the West European type, says (Jakub Swiecicki). KOR is drawing definite limits to what it thinks it can demand today in view of Poland's position. It thinks that the striking workers have done the same, and that the leaders in Warsaw and Moscow need not feel threatened by the strikers' demands.

[Begin (Swiecicki) recording] The workers have shown very great responsibility. They are not demanding very far-reaching reforms which otherwise are self-evident, such as free elections. Why should the people in Poland be forced to forgo that? We now have a new democratic country in Africa, Zimbabwe. Why should Poland, with its democratic traditions, have to forgo this? But the workers evidently realize these geopolitical realities, (?hence) consideration for the USSR. They are not demanding this. It is very painful to them, the entire Polish nation, to forgo such demands today but if they demonstrate this responsibility it indicates that (?there is probably) no risk for [words indistinct] development which may threaten stability in Europe, which may threaten the USSR's position of power. [end recording]

CORRESPONDENTS NOTE WESTERN REACTION TO STRIKES

Reaction From Washington

LD231840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Now a dispatch from Maciej Slotwinski, Polish correspondent in Washington: The situation on the Polish coast is the subject of particular attention here. Official Washington expresses the hope that the problems which arose there will be soon solved by the Poles. The U.S. papers of various political allegiances are all in agreement that the prolonging disruption in the functioning of the economic organism of northern Poland could have a serious influence on the situation of our country in the near future and in the more distant future as well.

Scandanavian Assessment

LD231045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Bogdan Kolodziejczyk dispatch from Copenhagen]

[Text] Scandanavian spokesmen for political realism, including bourgeois quarters, have no doubt that the chances for resolving the conflict on the coast in the interests not only of Poland but also the raison d'etat of Europe as well rest inan honest, profound dialogue between the workers and representatives of the authorities.

Embodying such realism also is the fact that Western financial quarters continue to express full confidence in the Polish economy, as is reported in the headline of a Brussels dispatch in the Danish paper POLITIKEN. The paper cites the view of an eminent British expert, and I quote: "Among people familiar with conditions in Poland the opinion prevails that the country will be able to achieve a solution to the existing situation unaided."

GUCWA RECEIVES JAPANESE GROUP, DISCUSSES LABOR UNREST

OW260051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 26, KYODO--Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm (parliament), said Monday Polish authorities are seeking a broad, long-term political settlement to the labor unrest in the country. Gucwa said the government has started improving relations with trade unions as a first step to that end.

His remark, made at a meeting with a group of Japanese parliamentarians, was interpreted to mean that Polish authorities do not consider the current crisis would be solved in a short span of time. The seven-man Japanese group, headed by Haruo Okada, vice speaker of the House of Representatives and a member of the opposition Japan Socialist Party, is currently visiting Warsaw.

The strike leadership has already wrested concessions from the authorities on free trade union elections. Okada quoted Gucwa as saying that the strike is a domestic problem to be solved by Poland itself and not by foreign countries. But the neighboring countries could be affected if the situation should deteriorate further and Polish authorities are trying to prevent such deterioration, he said.

Gucwa added he believes the Soviet Union has a clear understanding of the Polish efforts.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE DISCUSSES TRADE UNION MEETINGS

LD231623 Warsaw in Polish to Poles Abroad 1300 GMT 23 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, carries an article entitled "Together With the Working People," which deals with the meetings currently being held by party organizations.

They are being held in an atmosphere of gravity and civil concern over the time and direction of solutions to the difficult and complex economic situation of the country, exacerbated by strikes and work stoppages on the coast, stresses the paper.

We are now facing such a state of affairs, the speakers underscore, that neither an increase in production nor the growth of national income can keep pace with the growing needs and aspirations of the working people regarding standards of living. The same holds true for increases in social productivity.

The absence of adequate progress--and even here and there phenomena of regression in effective husbandry--bring about increased production costs. This is reflected in increased production prices and consequently in an increase in market prices. As a result this had to bring about a decline of the real income of the population.

It must be said openly that during the past few years, due to wage discrepancies among diverse social and trade groups, as well as due to the diversity of the family situation--the number of persons earning in one family and the number of children brought up by a family--a large number of families have found themselves in a difficult economic situation. At the same time this has been accompanied by the phenomena of excessive earnings, socially unwarranted privileges, phenomena of violations of the principles of social justice and arbitrary so-called secondary division of national revenue.

At the same time, instances are being cited of an absence of consistent action on the part of some administrative echelons in dealing with social and economic issues. Examples have been supplied on squandering and a lack of proper organization.

The party and government leadership promises to combat these phenomena vigorously. It will be unable to cope with this task if it does not have the support of (the overwhelming majority) of party members and all patriotic-minded social forces.

It has been stressed at the meetings that these matters must be debated honestly, openly and without insinuations, determining the party and administrative responsibility of inefficient people, of those working sluggishly and displaying aloofness to social needs.

But is is imperative that this debate take place in an atmosphere of calm. Those taking part in the party meetings underscore the achievements of trade unionists in satisfying the workers' social needs and draw attention to the fact that in some trade union links bad work habits have taken root, that formalism and in some cases even subservience vis-a-vis the economic administration have not been conducive to the discharge of their tasks.

The demands drafted at the meetings stress that it is necessary to activate the work of the trade unions so as to enable the trade union movement and workers' self-government to discharge consistently a role befitting the needs of the working people and to represent the workers' interests.

The announcement made by the Presidium of the Trade Union Central Council [CRZZ] promising the speedy drafting of draft bills of trade unions and workers' self-government which are to be made available for a debate, has been warmly welcomed.

Discussing the present situation in the country, its economy and social issues, party members point to the urgent need for implementing the program for stabilizing the cost of living, wage increases and price controls presented by Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch. This program must also take into consideration the current situation with regard to raw materials, the power industry situation, market problems, questions regarding exports and the expansion of food husbandry and housing.

Next to clearing up these matters it is imperative to make a critical review of cadres as well as to have a clearly formulated and principled personnel policy. Our party, stress the speakers, numbers 3 million members. On us rests grave responsibility for issues concerning our homeland and the nation.

In the work of the PZPR and all its echelons we must draw all the necessary conclusions from the bitter experiences of the past few weeks. This must include self-critical conclusions. These must be transformed into a durable and unequivocal style of action.

The PZPR desires that its tradition of struggle and work has always been, is and will be with the people. It wants to serve them.

In conclusion TRYBUNA LUDU states: Our country is a member of the great family of socialist states and nations. We must make every possible effort to enjoy the approval and respect of our friends always and in every situation, in conformity with our internationalist traditions, and to become an unfailing link in international cooperation and the consolidation of order and peace.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS 'ANTISOCIALIST' ROLE IN STRIKES

LD222100 Warsaw PAP in English 1958 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Creation of such an atmosphere is the most urgent, most vital matter for the society and (?nation) and the government's decisions should be conducive to its emergence. The government went a long way to meet halfway the postulates--as far as the existing possibilities and all the reserves in the economy permitted. These possibilities could only be broadened by efficient work and better organization of this work, but that opportunity precisely is thwarted by stoppages in factories and institutions and by attempts to prolong and deepen the state of tension, attempts to sow unrest and to divide the nation".

The paper attributed such attempts to anti-socialist forces which "know that they are unnumerous and insignificant because in normal conditions they could not--and did not--find social support. Therefore those people are making every endeavour to exploit the dissatisfaction bred by economic difficulties as a factor that would bring them to the surface of the nation's life together with their demagogical and essentially anti-national political slogans".

"A group of extremely irresponsible people, who have nothing in common with shipbuilders or even workers in general, did not hesitate to abuse in order to create such an atmosphere neither national symbols dear to us, nor false information and the lack of experience of young people.

"These are classical means of manipulating groups of people, means of fanning emotions. This is an old truth that emotions always impair reason.

"Obvious questions come to mind: What is the aim of these actions, attempting to fill strikes with contents contradicting the interests of the working class itself and those of the state? What forces and what people are hidden behind that?

"The answer to these questions is easier as this time these forces have come out openly, their representatives have been delivering inciting speeches, prompting slogans and postulates which have the nature of a common political provocation. These slogans and postulates are designed to protract--and protract they do--the strike action, for it is obvious that they cannot be fulfilled.

"These slogans and postulates are nothing new. They kept appearing in various texts published illegally by the above mentioned groups or printed abroad. One of these slogans pushed to the fore in the present situation is the postulate of establishing 'free' trade unions.

"This postulate is accompanied by obviously demagogical argumentation behind which lie hidden the attempts to create in workers' milieus institutional political outposts of a clearly anti-socialist visage.

TRYBUNA LUDU voiced the opinion that the call for "free" trade unions was "not in fact a reflection of concern for better representation of workers' interest but was being made by opposition activists in order to use such an organization for developing activity aimed against the socialist order.

"Yet another demand is being advanced: that for the release of political prisoners. There are no such prisoners. The demand concerns a few persons known for their so-called opposition activity, sentenced not because of that activity but because of common crimes they have committed.

"For a long time, since the beginning of the existence of People's Poland, there have existed and showed some activity certain small political groups opposed to socialism. In the concepts they represent hatred towards socialism is mixed with revisionism and anarchism, and the backwardness of social views of some is accompanied by political irresponsibility of others. Among their ranks there are people with unfulfilled personal ambitions, blindly exicted over their grievances, deaf to any reasonable arguments and disregarding the Polish rainson d'etat.

"People's Poland, socialist Poland is and will be a strong link of the socialist camp, a durable and stable factor of the established political order in Europe, an active participant in the process of detente in that part of the world. In order to further fulfill that role we must be a country internally strong and united, we must safeguard national unity removing from our road dangerous obstacles."

GDANSK RADIO EXAMINES ASPECTS OF MEAT RATIONING

LD260940 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0520 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Among the demands of strikers' committees there is to be found the following one, often formulated in various ways: Let us introduce, till the market situation is back under control, a system of coupons for meat and its by-products. This demand was, in fact, first put forward when meat troubles began in our country, and ever since then has been voiced with greater or lesser intensity. One should not approach this demand merely from the viewpoint of our taste for pork cutlets with potatoes and pickled cucumbers.

What is here at stake, quite simply, is making sure that each citizen has his required quantity of animal protein, depending on his age, workload and taste. It is obvious that the present meat and meat by-products distribution system does not give a guarantee of this kind. This is because not everyone has time to line up for hours on end. Not many people can afford to buy meat at commercial prices. Finally, not everyone, for various reasons, can [words indistinct] if there is more of it on the market.

In this situation it would be best to supply to the market such a quantity of meat, in all its varieties, as would allow everyone to buy as much of it as they need. However, though very simple, this solution is unreal. Neither our agriculture, nor our imports can stand it. World markets do not have an overabundance of foodstuffs. Production costs more and more. Many countries, not at all on the breadline, being unable to cope with it, are forced to sanction hunger at home.

Therefore we can only distribute what we ourselves are able to produce. These possibilities will not increase from day to day, nor even from year to year. We can only distribute what we have imported from abroad. Recently Edward Gierek has announced significant and immediate additional meat imports.

Therefore the basic question, arising from the demand quoted at the beginning, is how to distribute this quantity which is inadequate as far as the requirements are concerned--so as not to increase the feeling of injustice.

The introduction of coupons, like the sugar coupons, would be tantamount to making available to each citizen the same quantity of meat, a limited one at that. However, could one come to see a solution of this kind as just? After all, there are jobs in which one must eat particularly well. After all, it is difficult to compare the workload of, let us say, a miner, or a shipyard worker with that of an official. Consequently it is likewise difficult to compare their different requirements for calories and animal proteins.

Further, how is one to treat people who keep poultry, pigs or cattle on their own and for their own needs? Is one to forbid them to do that? Naturally, no. Is one to exempt them from the meat coupons? This is, likewise, an unreal way out, since no one can compile a list of people who keep a few little chickens or a cow. What often happens is that it is not just the owner himself who avails himself of this, because his neighbors may do the same, buying milk or eggs from him. And even assuming we do have a list of private breeders, after a few weeks surely most of them would give up their additional efforts. Who would wish to add to his troubles, if it were possible to purchase what he has so far produced at home in the shops, without any problems?

If only an insignificant proportion of small, private breeders were to give up their work, the market supplies in general would be curtailed still further. So this is not the way either.

Apart from this, how is one to cope with the varied range of meat and its by-products? One kilogram of ham is not the same as one kilogram of headcheese or pork by-products. There have already been many systems of controlled distribution of foodstuffs. One should avail oneself here of the accumulated experience in this field. The British points system, operating during the last war, was not bad. Each category of meat and its by-products had an appropriate number of points corresponding to its quality. Citizens were given a certain number of meat points. Each was free to dispose of his points depending on his needs and tastes. To put it as briefly as possible: For instance one would eat blood sausage all week to save up the required number of points for the Sunday roast or sirloin. However, even this system, like all others, requires one thing: a precise balancing of needs against possibilities.

As you can see, dear listeners, we have tried to tell you, to convince you, that an introduction of a meat-rationing system based on coupons is an issue which has many aspects and should be discussed. Nevertheless, we are at a stage in which we are holding these discussions--this is one of the demands put forward by the striking work forces.

INTERPRESS CHIEF VIEWS BACKGROUND OF CURRENT SITUATION

DW251052 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Aug 80 pp 90, 91

[Article by Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chief editor of the Polish news agency INTERPRESS: "The Poles Can Do It"]

[Text] I would like to explain to the readers of DER SPIEGEL some ideas which I put on paper last week in the heat of the moment.

Poland has been a poor country, actually one of the poorest countries of Europe, since the beginning of our century. It has been a country full of complexes, and destroyed beyond any comparable measure by war to boot. Let me just say that it was only last year that Poland reached its prewar population figure of 35 million again and that the first 14 postwar years actually were used for preparing the ground for the large-scale industrialization offensive.

From the world economic crisis of 1929 up to the sixties two generations of Poles never had enough to eat nor did they enjoy all advantages of industrial civilization.

It was only in the seventies that the fulfillment of our expectations took shape. Within a mere 3 years Poland moved up to the top group of the countries showing the most rapid pace of development in the world.

For the first time in their history of more than 1,000 years the Poles began to unload their complexes and to feel genuine pride in their affiliation with the industrialized world. Any foreign guest in Poland at that time will confirm these findings.

It was at that very time that the solution [as published] came up which sounded funny to foreigners: The Pole can do it. It was at that very time that the average Pole switched from the state-owned bus to his private automobile, replaced his black-and-white television set in his apartment with a color TV set, moved from his modest cooperative apartment to his own house, and began to travel to Italy, India, and even to Brazil as a tourist.

Without heeding its development stage this country afforded the costliest social system of all, with school education on all levels free of charge, health care free of charge even for private farmers, with subsidized rents, subsidized public transportation in cities, subsidized theaters, an extraordinarily organized vacation system for the working people and for the children at greatly cut rates or completely free of charge. It was necessary to find the funds for all this in the state budget especially since the system of social benefits had meanwhile become as natural as sunrise to the people.

In the mid-seventies the rosy prospects suddenly became troubled. The general economic calm in the world buried Poland's export hopes, at least to the extent we had visualized them.

Difficult, bad times swooped down on Poland, and that not only for the Polish Government but for the whole country which had been tied to Western markets with 50 percent of its foreign trade.

Nobody wanted to give up their hopes which began to become reality. The wages increased at a considerably faster pace than did the real value of the products. Labor productivity was increased at a slow pace or not at all. The state had to squander billions in subsidies for the basic foodstuffs. At present a farmer receives Z6 per liter of milk from the state. In the state store, in contrast, the same liter of milk costs barely Z3. The state pays a subsidy of 140 percent for every loaf of bread, 400 percent for each streetcar ticket, 300 percent for each theater ticket. These operations had to have their limits somewhere, and they were reached in 1980.

Have mistakes been made in past years? Certainly. I can speak here only on behalf of myself, but I believe that this standpoint is being shared by the vast majority of the Poles.

It may be true that there was too much generosity with the money of the state budget, that too many investments were started simultaneously and that occasionally the necessary care in taking foreign credits was not exerted. That was an effect of Poland's permanent longing for fast progress.

The powerful injection of modern technology simply had to lead to the unhinging of numerous outdated performance structures of the economy.

Individual industrial branches, parts of the country and and professional groups became always more unrestrained in their ambitions and pretensions; they wanted to be enormously modern simultaneously, without asking about costs.

It may be true that such negative symptoms should not exist in socialism, but the socialist system is formed by people made of flesh and blood, and they are not perfect.

The Poles always were and still are a nation of individualists who must constantly dispute something and who are easy to inflame. At the same time they are not hotheads or anarchists.

I want to mention on this occasion that the author of the WELT AM SONNTAG article unintentionally has contributed to a change of mood in Poland. He suggested to "buy free" Poland's western and northern areas. Enormous ignorance with regard to the Polish soul is necessary to write such nonsense in a large-circulation paper. The Poles may disagree on many issues, but they agree 100 percent with regard to that problem.

Perhaps a final remark on the Polish professional oppositionists who did not miss an opportunity in connection with latest events to achieve the necessary publicity: I simply term them as professionals because nobody knows how they make a living if not through their activity against the government.

The Polish authorities really have shown more than patience and tolerance for them so far, in line with our tradition, by the way, which every Pole has in his blood.

Nobody wants to contest it that these people have played a certain role in the present unrest. The political program of this established opposition is as realistic and popular in Poland as were the demands of the Baader-Meinhof group in the Federal Republic.

Everybody who remembers the 1968 events in the Federal Republic will very well understand the reasons for the success of the Polish extremists in bringing, at an instant, influence to bear on the scene. There is probably no need to explain to anybody at length that extremists, acting outside any legality and trying to force their queer political conceptions on the society, simply cannot be discussion partners.

At that time certainly nobody expected the federal chancellor to negotiate with Andreas Baader. I hope that the same portion of commonsense will be also applied to Poland. Naturally I speak here of a time when the Baader-Meinhof group was still legal and when it had not yet fallen into hopeless terrorism.

Nobody in Poland--with the exception of a handful of extremists--wants to change the European postwar oder. No one is planning to create an international crisis out of pure egotism, a crisis where Poland could only lose everything and gain nothing.

I also have in mind those elements of Polish tradition which were able to melt sensibly with the society's socialist model of life.

Poland is a country with an enormous potential. Aside from oil it has all prerequisites for becoming one of the strongest countries of Europe in the not-too-distant future.

Eliminating the present difficulties and finding new forms for stirring the economy is a matter of time, of factual exchange of opinion and of understanding among the Poles themselves. And that is absolutely within Polish possibilities as well as in the interest of Europe and the world.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MEET TO COUNTER 'HARMFUL ACTIVITIES'

AU251628 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Party Organization Meetings--Party Members' Tasks--In Close Cooperation With Work Forces--Explaining and Solving Existing Problems--Countering Activities Harmful to Poland"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] MEETINGS OF BASIC AND SHOP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO DISCUSS THE COUNTRY'S PRESENT SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION BEGAN IN ALL VOIVODSHIPS ON 20 AUGUST.

A particularly large number of such meetings were held on Wednesday in Warsaw, Katowice, Bielsko-Biala and Czestochowa. THE MEETINGS' MAIN CONCERN IS THE CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS STEMMING FROM THE SPEECHES MADE BY PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK AND PREMIER EDWARD BABIUCH AND FROM THE LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE PZPR SECRETARIAT TO ALL BASIC AND SHOP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The difficult problems facing our country, especially in connection with work stoppages in a number of factories, are being discussed with profound concern and seriousness.

THE MEETINGS ARE STRESSING THAT THE EIGHTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR TIDYING UP THE NATIONAL ECONOMY HAVE TAKEN FULL ACCOUNT OF THE NEED TO ENERGETICALLY AND RAPIDLY SOLVE THE URGENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS. The resolutions and the program seek to create conditions for increasing economic efficiency, improving market supplies, stabilizing the cost of living, eliminating excessive inequalities in earnings and implementing the working people's justified demands submitted during the precongress campaign and the Sejm election campaign.

THE MEETINGS ARE REITERATING THAT DOWNTIME AND INTERRUPTIONS IN PRODUCTION ARE THE MOST COSTLY METHOD THE WORK FORCES CAN EMPLOY TO SAFEGUARD THEIR INTERESTS. Even if the submitted demands are positively settled it will be all the people that will have to shoulder the cost of downtime.

THE MEETINGS ALSO CONTINUE TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE PRESENT INVIGORATION OF THE ANTI-SOCIALIST ELEMENTS. THE SLOGANS PROPAGATED BY THEM ARE DIRECTED AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL BASES OF PEOPLE'S POLAND, AT THE ELEMENTARY FACTORS IN OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND EXISTENCE AND AT OUR NATIONAL UNITY--OUR COMMON ASSET AND SUPREME GOOD. These slogans are also directed against the interests of the workers class. What the people who are propagating these slogans and who are full of phraseology about democracy, human rights and defense of working people's interets are actually concerned with is sowing confusion in the community and undermining our constitutional bases.

The meetings have pointed out that the activities of these people can weaken Poland's independence, security and credibility among its allies. THIS IS WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO COUNTER THOSE FORCES AS THEY WANT TO TAKE SELFISH ADVANTAGE OF THE STRIKING WORKERS' DISSATISFACTION.

The meetings are stressing that--as Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch noted in their speeches--emergency decisions were made to respond to the demands regarding wages and cost of living.

The meetings stress that the most important issue now is to ensure normal, ordered work, good order and discipline in production plants, offices, institutions of the communal economy and in every job. IT IS NECESSARY TO BE MOST CONSISTENT IN IMPLEMENTING THIS YEAR'S TASKS, ATTACHING PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO THE PRODUCTION OF MARKET SUPPLIES BECAUSE THIS IS THE ROAD TO EFFECTIVELY SOLVING THE URGENT PROBLEMS AND PRODUCING THE NECESSARY GOODS.

The meetings also stress the need to intensify discussions and to search for the best methods of party work in order to solve urgent problems. Party members must lead in militancy.

TRYBUNDA LUDU ASSESSES LOSSES CAUSED BY WORK STOPPAGES

AU221350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] PAP--Disorganization and work stoppages have continued for a few days now in ports and shipyards, especially in Gdansk and Gdynia as well as in Szczecin. The work forces of these ports and shipyards are making demands mainly as regards wages and prices. The thing is that the extent to which these demands--they are just in principle--will be met depends on our potential and our potential depends on the state of our economy. The inference is simple: Every hour and day of disorganization and stoppage of production make it difficult to increase wages and market supplies and to improve living conditions.

The stoppages in the Gdansk and Gdynia ports, in which on Monday 63 vessels of various nationalities were moored at wharves and anchored in roadsteads, are costing us enormous sums of money. One should know that every day in port costs a Polish vessel between Z50,000 and Z400,000 because this is what a vessel can earn a day (depending on the size of its cargo) when sailing. This loss is augmented by the losses resulting from late export deliveries and, above all, by the losses incurred by failure to supply our factories with various materials and our wholesale and retail shops with market goods in good time. For example, a tanker is waiting for its 130,000 tons of oil to be unloaded, a load of lemons on another vessel may rot and vessels loaded with rich fodder are also waiting. Let us bear in mind that for each day spent in our ports by foreign vessels we pay $1,500-$5,000 and about $7,500 in the case of tankers.

In the Gdansk-Gdynia harbors some 140,000 tons of coal, 20,000 tons of sulfur, 8,000 tons of timber, 12,000 tons of fodder and 9,000 tons of steel products are waiting to be unloaded. This represents a large amount of hard currencies, which our foreign trade will not receive in good time.

Our industries are having difficulties with the supply of raw and other materials and yet Polish and foreign vessels loaded with iron ore, grains, magnesite, phosphorites, corn and small cargo are waiting to be unloaded.

Hundreds of railroad cars are also waiting in the Gdansk harbor to be unloaded, while work stoppages have occurred in Szczecin in the bargain.

Strikes in the ports mean that our foreign trade using maritime routes has died out and that an important element of the economic machinery has stopped functioning. It is beyond the powers of imagination to tote up our losses in this regard as well, but even the people devoid of imagination will certainly realize that these losses will have to be made good by ourselves alone.

As you know disorganization is occurring in other coastal areas as well. Roughly, it is estimated that the value of daily production of the Szczecin industries amounts to about Z266 million, including about Z98 million of market production.

The Szczecin shipyards also are idle. The daily value of the production of the Warski shipyards amounts to about Z23 million and of the Parnica repairs shipyards to about Z1.1 million. We should assume that correspondingly larger losses are resulting from the stoppages in the Gdansk and Gdynia industrial plants. Making good these losses will take a long time. The effort to do this and the time needed for the economy to recover its development pace have postponed the moment when improvements in our living standards will be possible.

GLOS PRACY ON DEFENSE OF WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

AU251358 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[A.Pawlowska editorial commentary: "In Defense of Working People's Interests"]

[Text] The 19 August session of the Central Trade Union Council Presidium expressed its understanding for the growing concern of the workers class and working people for the country's general economic situation and for difficulties in meeting social needs. The session also outlined a program for the most urgent trade union measures in order to respond to many demands of industrial work forces. [paragraph continues]

Appealing to all trade union aktivs--especially the aktivs in enterprises--to conduct meaningful and open discussions among workers' groups and to eliminate all the shortcomings of workers' working and living conditions that can now be eliminated, the Presidium stressed that the trade union movement's primary task is to defend the working people's interests in keeping with party ideological principles and constitutional rights.

The early appointment by the Presidium of a trade union commission to control the cost of living and the level of wages will make it possible for the trade union to take account of reality when addressing state authorities on the basic living problems of workers. Also the promised formulation of the legal principles of the performance of trade unions within our political system and intended consultations with workers before submitting these principles to the Sejm will enable trade unions to be more effective in seeing that managements respect workers' views, demands and proposals.

Nonetheless, without waiting for further developments, it is necessary for all trade union organizations right now to make further militant and stubborn efforts to use all the present opportunities for fulfilling their duties under conditions of peace, social order and normal production work. We say further efforts because trade union aktivs did not begin noticing things and taking action just yesterday. The factory trade union campaign in most factories and sectors has produced a rather complete and extensive panorama of neglect, shortcomings and irregularites and, what is more, has put forward concepts on how these negative features can be eliminated. Voivodship bodies--some more and some less boldly--have transmitted to administrative authorities the work forces' demands, the fulfillment of which is the task of these authorities. The main trade union boards have submitted the appropriate demands to the appropriate departments.

These factory, regional and departmental proposals have not lost any topicality in the months since the trade union accountability campaign. We trade union aktivs must be more energetic in demanding that these proposals be examined and in deciding which can be solved now, which have to wait and how long, and so on. Nevertheless, we have a right to expect good will, action and social imagination from our partners. The trade union movement in a socialist state does not shrink from shared responsibility for the country's economic development and from organizing workers for honest and conscientious work. However, it is not its task to diguise the acts of negligence on the part of the economic and administrative apparatus.

Some people may think that many of the proposals put forward in factories--some of them have been put forward for many years now--are insignificant against the background of the country's present socioeconomic situation. No reasoning could be worse. The building of trade unions' authority and of trust in trade union functionaries is made up in every worker collective of precisely thousands and thousands of seemingly small matters, which are settled effectively, equitably and as rapidly as possible.

The trade union movement constitutes in a socialist state a great force which is capable of doing more for the working people and for socialist development in Poland than it has done so far. The movement has rick experiences and traditions and has aktivs that do not bow before difficulties. It is also conscious of the fact that all its activities depend primarily on the genuine nature of its ties with the working masses--ties that we must improve, tighten and strengthen urgently and wisely.

WARSAW REPORTS ON STORM DAMAGE AFTERMATH

LD222030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Summary] Yesterday's storm caused damage in western and central voivodships, particularly in the Chelm and Warsaw voivodships. In Warsaw itself, six basic power supply lines were damaged. One hundred and forty transformer stations are out of commission. Repair to damage of medium-tension power lines should be completed before the end of the month, but high-tension lines will take longer. Traffic on all state roads is back to normal today; secondary roads are being unblocked of fallen trees.

The storm caused power cuts in the petroleum products plants in Warsaw's Praga District. Fallen trees blocked approaches to the plant in the Radzymin area. This depot is currently Warsaw's main supplier. Of the main petroleum products agency's 58 stations in Warsaw, 15 stopped sales today, 11 because of a lack of electricity. They will open again after the storm damage has been repaired.

FARMERS CONTINUE HARVEST UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

LD200312 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw 19 Aug (PAP)--The last few days of mostly sunny weather brought a decisive acceleration of harvest campaign throughout Poland. This year's harvest is conducted in extremely difficult conditions brought about by exceptionally heavy rains of June and July which resulted in flooding of more than one million hectares of land.

Mowing of cereal crops is now approaching peak intensity in all of the country and it is expected that a full 50 percent of all crops will have been harvested by the end of the week. Every day grain is cleared from some 300,000 hectares of land. Combine harvesters have now entered the fields in big numbers, while earlier heavy machinery could not operate in swamped terrain. Some 12,000 combines are at the disposal of just one agricultural sector--the farming circles' cooperatives, whose job is rendering technical services to private farmers. This fleet of harvesters each day clears grain from some 100,000 hectares.

So far grains have been harvested from 2,600,000 hectares. This means that one third of the whole acreage of wheat, rye, and barley has been cleared. Rape harvest is virtually completed with only 5 percent of the crops (totalling 300,000 hectares) still to be cleared. Also, 40 percent of hay crops (i.e. some 700,000 hectares) has been harvested.

The fast pace of harvest campaign is the result of efforts by farmers as well as by enterprises rendering technical services to agriculture (which, for example, offer round the clock servicing of machinery, night time repairs, etc.) and the assistance in field work from youth organizations and the army.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU251625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received USSR ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko, at the latter's request. The talk that ensued on the occasion proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

ANDREI RECEIVES ASSISTANT UN SECRETARY GENERAL MARTENSON

AU251831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 25, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Jan Martenson, assistant to the UN secretary-general, head of the UN Disarmament Centre, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the talk, opinions were exchanged on current questions of the arms race and disarmament. The growing role of the United Nations Organization was highlighted in stimulating and mobilizing the efforts of the entire international community for halting the arms race, for disarmament. Reference was made in this context to the activity of the UN Disarmament Centre and to the actions undertaken within the world organization in the field of disarmament.

During the talk the guest was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's dynamic activity, of Romania's efforts towards the adoption of tangible, efficient measures for halting the arms race and for disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

The same day, Jan Martenson was received by Leonte Rautu, rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy. In the afternoon he read a paper on the UN and disarmament at the Association of International Law and International Relations (ADIRI).

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY

AU251730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Today RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain [CPGB], who is on a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The CPGB chairman conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the RCP warm greetings on behalf of the British Cooperative Movement and of the Cooperative Party, and expressed gratitude for the hospitality extended to him during his stay in our country, for the opportunity given him to become acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in the all-round development of their fatherland. The guest also conveyed warm congratulations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, on the enthusiastic 23 August demonstration staged by representatives of Bucharest's inhabitants, and wished the Romanian people new successes in developing their country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings expressed and, on behalf of himself and the RCP, he conveyed to the CPGB members and to the British people best wishes.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the current stage of relations between the RCP and the CPGB, between the two countries' political organizations. They expressed their conviction that these relations contribute to deepening and continuously diversifying the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Romanian and British peoples, to promoting the ideals of peace, security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The exchange of views conducted on current international issues emphasized that all countries, parties and revolutionary, democratic and progressive political forces, as well as international public opinion must continue efforts to end tension in the world arena and ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, of respect for national independence and sovereignty. The two sides stressed that everything possible must be done to solve the tension and conflicts in various parts of the world through political, negotiated means, to halt the arms race and stop the deployment of additional missiles in Europe, to cut back military spending and adopt specific measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The RCP secretary general and the CPGB chairman stressed the importance of establishing a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. Along this line, they emphasized the importance of thorough preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Madrid, so that it can activate anew the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, and promote the broad and unhampered development of cooperation among the European states, as well as favor the adoption of specific and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO GIEREK ON TRAIN ACCIDENT

AU211821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, addressed condolences to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the P.U.W.P. and to Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, in relation to the people that died in the tragic railroad accident near Torun town.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU251306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 24, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Pius Mesekwa, executive national secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, who in response to an invitation extended by the C.C. of the R.C.P., participated in the festivities dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania.

During the talks the sides informed mutually of the present and future preoccupations of the two parties, expressing the will to develop and amplify the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Julius Nyerere, to the interest of consolidated friendship between the Romanian people and the Tanzanian people, of strengthening solidarity among all revolutionary, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces everywhere.

Also tackled were aspects of the international political life.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS ATTEND FESTIVE MEETING ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221604 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a festive meeting took place this afternoon in Bucharest on the 36th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, an event which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the fatherland. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders was met with much warmth and prolonged applause, cheers and chants. Thousands of participants in the meeting cheered for our Communist Party and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is brilliantly leading the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland.

Members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, party members from the underground period, active and reserve generals, former commanders of large units on the anti-Hitlerite front, leaders of mass and public organizations, representatives of the Bucharest working people and of our scientific and cultural life took their seats at the meeting's platform. Members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government, party members from the underground period, participants in the 23 August 1944 insurrection, active and reserve generals, leaders of central enterprises, party-state activists, working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions and scientific and cultural figures were present in the Bucharest palace of the republic, where the festive meeting was held. Guests from abroad, chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The festive meeting was opened by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee, of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest municipal party committee and Bucharest general mayor.

The Bucharest festive meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the brilliant victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation ended in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm. Those present cheered and chanted for minutes on end, thus expressing feelings of boundless trust in the RCP and its secretary general, with whose name and activity is linked everything being attained in Socialist Romania, to the benefit and continuous flourishing of the fatherland and for our nation's happiness.

Foreign Guests Present

AU221921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting organized on the 36th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944, took place on August 22 in Bucharest in the hall of the republic palace in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania.

Present were numerous foreign guests: Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary-general of the C.C. of the Mexican Communist Party; Antonio Macedo, chairman of the Portuguese Socialist Party; Ilias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left of Greece-E.D.A.; Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain; Shinichi Takahara, member of the Standing Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; Tutomu Hoshino, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; Claude Estier, member of the Executive Bureau of the French Socialist Party; Milton Rede Paredes, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Honduras; Ahmad ad-Dajani, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; the delegation of activists of the C.P.S.U., led by Obushchenkov Lev Konstantinovich, deputy to the R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet, secretary of the Habarovsk County C.P.S.U. Committee; the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Giao Ziaoguang, member of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, first secretary of the C.C.P. committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Eulalia Quintana, activist of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Cuba; Charles S. Batheas Mallomb, member of the C.C. of the Congolese Labour Party; Husayn Muruwwa, member of the C.C. of the Lebanese Communist Party; Adalbert Owona, adviser to the political secretary of the Union Nationale Camerounaise; Francisco Fortunato Pires, member of the Coordinating Council of the secretariat of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe; Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed, member of the C.C. of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, chairman of the General Bureau for Mass Organization and Mobilization; Doctor Yusuf Ali Osman, member of the C.C. of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party.

RCP'S DASCALESCU ADDRESSES NATIONAL DAY FESTIVE MEETING

AU251530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Speech by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, to the festive meeting devoted to Romania's national day on 22 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

In order to ensure the implementation of the vast program for the fatherland's development approved by the 12th RCP Congress and to pass the stage of a developing country and join the average developed countries, we need a climate of peace, detente and broad international cooperation. Here lies, on the one hand the organic and indissoluble link between the domestic policy for the country's dynamic and comprehensive development and, on the other, the active, principled and constructive foreign policy of our party and state directed toward building a world of understanding among all nations.

The decisive role in drafting and implementing Romania's lucid, realistic and innovative foreign policy devolves on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party's secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who embodies most brilliantly our people's basic virtues and aspirations for peace, progress, a better and more just world and fruitful and equal cooperation between free and sovereign nations.

Bearing the imprint of the clearsighted and scientific concept of its president, Socialist Romania's foreign policy is characterized by principles, humanism and high responsibility for the cause of peace, independence and social progress for all nations.

A primary place in Romania's foreign policy is occupied by the comprehensive development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, beginning with the neighboring ones, aimed at ensuring the fast economic progress and successfully building the new society in each socialist country and at increasing the prestige of socialism in the world.

Romania's relations with developing and nonaligned countries are also recording a broad development, on the basis of common goals in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for eliminating underdevelopment, promoting socioeconomic progress and establishing a new international economic order.

Romania also promotes a policy of broad cooperation with all states, regardless of their social and political systems.

Romania consistently bases its international policy on principles of strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force and each people's right to freely choose its social and political system without any foreign interference, in the belief that the firm establishment of these principles in the entire international life is a reliable way for ensuring a climate of real peace in which humanity's aspirations of progress can be attained.

Romania believes that in the current international situation it is all the more necessary to do everything possible to halt tension, resume dialogue and the course of detente and politically resolve all contentious problems, no matter how complicated they may be. Our country hails with satisfaction the positive signs that have become manifest lately in this respect and will continue to do everything to improve the international climate and ensure peace and the right to life, an incontestable right of humanity.

Romania pays particular attention to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. It is obviously a positive thing that a new major conflict in Europe was avoided in the 35 years which have elapsed since the end of World War II, but his cannot fully satisfy the continent's peoples. The existence of opposed military blocs, the presence of foreign bases and troops on the territory of other states, the huge accumulation of conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe and the accentuation of the arms race are serious realities which should effect an intensification of the struggle for the peace and security of European peoples.

Romania will resolutely act to fully implement the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Our country believes that everything possible should be done to ensure the continuous process of detente, to halt the arms race and the deployment of new nuclear weapons on the continent and to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, which must conclude with practical results, particularly in the field of military disengagement and disarmament, without which European security and cooperation risk remaining simply a wish.

Romania will continue to make efforts to secure the adoption of concrete and efficient disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament, and the attainment of a balance of power not by producing and deploying new and more destructive weapons but by reducing military troops and armaments, with guarantees for each state's security. Romania will continue to do everything possible for bringing about general disarmament.

In the spirit of high responsibility for the destiny of peace and security in the world, in view of the fact that all conflicts tend to expand and acquire uncontrollable proportions, Romania speaks out and acts for eliminating hotbeds of tension and resolving differences through political means alone, through direct negotiations between interested sides. Romania has militated and continues to militate for resolving the complex problems of the Middle East through mutually acceptable political measures, which should lead to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

A key concern of Romania is the elimination of underdevelopment and of the division of the world into rich and poor countries and the establishment of a new world economic order based on just and equitable rights and on each people's right to be masters of its destiny, to freely utilize its national resources and to independently decide its destiny and the road of its own development. We are convinced that if all governments understand the need and usefulness of this vital goal for the cause of peace, cooperation and progress of all peoples, the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to this problem can adopt concrete decisions capable of stimulating the struggle for a new world economic order and facilitating the faster progress of all nations, primarily of the developing ones. As far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make an active and constructive contribution to the success of proceedings of this important international forum.

Our country firmly speaks out and militates for broadly democratizing international relations, so that small and medium-sized countries as well as developing and nonaligned states can actively participate, without limiations, in discussing and equitably resolving the key problems facing contemporary mankind.

Being convined of the fact that the broad masses and peoples play a decisive role in history and that it is within their power to put an end to the imperialist policy of war, force and diktat, our party identifies solidarity and cooperation with progressive and anti-imperialist forces that advocate detente, national independence and peace. In this spirit the RCP continuously develops and deepens relations of friendship and solidarity with all communist and workers parties and militates for the attainment of the unity of the communist movement on new foundations based on each party's right to autonomously draft its domestic and foreign policy, in accordance with concrete historial conditions in which it carries out its activity. In order to create a broad front of all anti-imperialist forces, our party also expands relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with democratic government parties in developing and nonaligned countries with democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Promoting a realistic, innovative and constructive foreign policy, Socialist Romania will continue to resolutely act for international detente and cooperation, for consolidating peace and security, for attaining the aspirations for fruitful coexistence and cooperation between nations and for building a better and more just world on our planet.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU ISSUES ORDER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251346 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 80 p 5

["Order of the Day of the Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] On 23 August we celebrate 36 years since the beginning of the social and national liberation, antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of Romania. This epochal event for the fatherland is honored by all our people--closely united around our glorious Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--in an atmosphere of great political and work enthusiasm. The momentous revolutionary changes and the noteworthy achievements attained in developing the economy, science and culture, and in raising the people's living standard impart brilliant scope to the socialist era, especially to the past 15 years, since our new destiny has been steered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--the most beloved son of the nation, the founder of modern Romania, one of the prominent personalities of the contemporary world.

On our great national anniversary we pay ardent homage to the communists and anti-fascists, to all patriotic strugglers who, heroically sacrificing themselves for the cause of the fatherland's freedom and independence, ensured the victory of the August 1944 insurrection and of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. We also honor with profound veneration the memory of the Romanian troops who fought to free the country and who won eternal glory in the battles to crush Nazi Germany.

At this time we also pay warm homage to the heroic Soviet troops who contributed to liberating our fatherland and who made the greatest sacrifices in saving mankind from slavery. We honor the memory of the troops of the other countries in the anti-Hitlerite coalition and of antifascist strugglers everywhere.

Comrades enlisted men, noncommissioned and warrant officers, officers and generals,

Bearing in your hearts the living beacon of the bright model of our forerunners, of prior contingents, proud of the socialist present and communist future of the fatherland, apply all your strength to unwaveringly implementing the party-state domestic and foreign policy, to optimally fulfilling the duties devolving on the army from the historic decisions of the 12th party congress, to carrying out to the letter the orders of the supreme commander of our armed forces, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Apply all your energies and working capabilities to ensure a new, superior quality in combat and political training, to continuously raise the combat and political training, to continuously raise the combat readiness of small and large units, to permanently strengthen military order and discipline, to maintain and perfectly handle the modern weapons and equipment at your disposal, to fulfill in exemplary manner the honorable duties entrusted to you on the front of economic construction.

In the great army school of political and patriotic education work with devotion and responsibility to become skilfull fighters, trustworthy soldiers and citizens of the fatherland, always ready to faithfully and devotedly serve, together with all the people, the sacred cause of defending the revolutionary achievements, the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Socialist Romania.

On the 36th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation from fascist domination, I convey to you warm congratulations and wishes for new and important successes in fulfilling all your missions.

In honor of this anniversary, I order:

Twenty-one artillery salvoes to be fired in Bucharest on 23 August.

Long live the 36th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania!

Long live the RCP led by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

[Signed] Minister of National Defense Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu

BUCHAREST RADIO CARRIES LIVE RELAY ON 23 AUGUST PARADE

AU231332 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0455 GMT on 23 August begins a live relay from Bucharest's Aviators' Square on a workers' parade marking the 36th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944. At 0459 GMT the reporter announces that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet and "other party-state leaders" arrive and take their places in the central stands. The national anthem is played.

The parade is opened at 0507 GMT by the patriotic guards from Bucharest enterprises carrying machineguns, portable mines, grenades and flame-throwers and radiation detectors. It continues with the march past of civil defense detachments and the boys and girls of the paramilitary youth formations.

The announcer then reports the entrance of the Pioneers and Fatherland Falcons, who perform choreographic dances; some offer flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders." After the Pioneers, the reporter says the first detachments of working people begin their march past, thus opening the workers parade.

The live relay then switches back and forth between the Bucharest Aviators' Square parade and celebrations in various other towns and enterprises. Athletes, dancers and singers are also reported at the parades. The live relay is interspersed with patriotic poetry and songs, comments on the economic achievements of the units to which the various workers that file past belong, eulogies to Nicolae Ceausescu's great personality and comments on Romania's principled foreign policy of peace and international cooperation.

The 23 August parade in Bucharest Aviators' Square closes with a lengthy parade by athletes and by bandmembers. The live relay ends at 0840 GMT.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES CLUJ COUNTY ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU201901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, addressed the Cluj RCP organization, the RCP county committee, all the working people of the Cluj County a letter conveying them warmest congratulations for their having achieved, over four months ahead of time, the global industrial production stipulated in the five-year plan.

This remarkable achievement--the letter reads--is a fresh telling expression of the high responsibility of the workers, of the ardent patriotism, dedication and revolutionary spirit of the communists, of all the working people of that county--Romanians, Magyars and of other nationality--that act tightly united, unabatedly implementing the policy of our party and socialist country, the policy that best represents the interests and aspirations after progress, welfare and happiness of the entire nation. The achievements in developing the national economy, the letter stresses, have created in this quinquennium conditions for a 30 percent increase of the working people's real remuneration, for the successful implementation of the programme of raising the living, material and spiritual standard, of the people, thus strongly proving once more that the supreme aim of the policy pursued by the RCP, the very essence of the socialist society it builds, is securing welfare and happiness to the entire nation.

GHEORGHE OPREA ARRIVES IN SYRIA FOR 5-DAY VISIT

For reportage on the visit to Syria and arrival statement of Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, see the Syria section of the 26 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH POLAND--Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], received on Wednesday Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the National Committee of the Front of National Unity of Poland, who is visiting Romania. They exchanged views on current concerns and activities of their organizations. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 80 p 5 AU]

POLITIKA CRITICIZES USSR EDITORIAL ON ROADS TO SOCIALISM

LD231530 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA today states its disagreement with a Soviet review's stands on the existence of only one "tested" road to socialism and it assesses the Soviet author's stands as arbitrary. In its report from Moscow, POLITIKA writes that the author of the editorial in the Soviet review VORPROSY ISTORII KPSS undertook to defend the theses on the existence of only one tested road to socialism and on the reliance on "outside friends and allies" in the defense of revolutionary achievements.

POLITIKA writes that the author of the editorial, which has been given prominent coverage, in his search for "renegades" of Leninism resorted to "Aesopian language." The Soviet author did not individually cite the environments of "renegades" but he neither concealed that certain socialist countries and communist parties not in power are in question, POLITIKA writes.

The Belgrade daily observes that the Soviet author took no effort to provide arguments for his extremely arbitrary assessments. "Was the reason for this that the author was certain readers would take his 'word of honour' or was it because it was easier to give arbitrary assessments provide strong arguments?" POLITIKA asks. [sentence as received]

The Belgrade daily writes that the Soviet author did not even attempt to prove the thesis on a single tested road to socialism most likely also so as to avoid a possible collision with certain stands the Communist Party of the Soviet Union accepts in documents signed with other communist parties. In this context, the Belgrade daily recalls the 1976 Berlin conference of communist parties of Europe, at which the stand was taken to acknowledge the free choice to different roads to progressive social changes and socialism.

In its report from Moscow, POLITIKA notes, however, that the Soviet author did offer examples in illustration of the thesis on "reliance on outside friends and allies in the defense of revolutionary achievements." POLITIKA writes that the Soviet author cited as a historical lessons the 1956 events in Hungary, the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia and the latest events in Afghanistan.

With the examples offered, the Soviet author most likely wanted to "enrich" the Lenin thought by stating that each revolution is worth something only if its relies on "friends and allies on the international stage," the Belgrade daily writes.

In conclusion POLITIKA sets out that the theses presented by the Soviet author should be viewed as only an "author's stand" because different stands are also in evidence in the Soviet environment.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON CONTINUING STRIKES IN POLAND

AU252025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Zoran Zlatanovic, TANJUG correspondent, report from Warsaw]

[Text] According to official information published here, the strike in the Baltic area continued this afternoon.

This is to say that, even after yesterday's session of the PZPR Central Committee and the session of the State Council and the big changes at the top in the party and the government, there have been no new developments in the Baltic area today. It has been confirmed that the workers have not requested merely personnel changes and better living conditions.

The interfactory strikers' committee has been meeting in Gdansk since this morning. From the very beginning this committee has been making requests for social reforms in the country, too. The Central Committee, and Edward Gierek personally in his speech yesterday at the Central Committee plenum, self-critically admitted that the policy of the party and the government contained mistakes, delays, omissions and vacillations. Promises were made that the economic program of the country until now would be changed. In other words, the demands of the workers class for an improvement of their living conditions will be met to a greater extent.

The continuation of the strike this afternoon shows, however, that the workers in Poland are not satisfied with this. It is expected that the government commission, perhaps at a higher level than heretofore, will today meet with the interfactory strikers' committee, which has been in session since 0900 in Gdansk, or perhaps will even meet the workers there directly.

BORBA Comment

AU251500 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 80 p 4

[Dusica Petkovic commentary: "The World This Week: Strike"]

[Text] The strikes in Poland continue. Workers, dissatisfied with the situation, are demanding an increase in wages and better supplies for the market. However, their demands are much broader--they want to be listened to, to be a more important factor in the society of which they are a vital factor.

The causes of the current dissatisfaction did not appear yesterday, they are not only of an objective nature, their roots are not to be found exclusively within the country, but they are also linked with the world economic crisis.

Following a wave of workers' dissatisfaction 10 years ago, Poland had made under the new leadership led by Edward Gierek significant steps in opening up its rather isolated economy more toward the world market. The emphasis was laid on new, more productive investments, on opening up society and on making it more dynamic. The aim was to ensure an increase in productivity of labor and thus to maintain the high level of domestic consumption.

It is obvious that because of certain social and political mistakes, which were recently discussed by the highest Polish leaders Gierek and Babiuch, Poland, just as some other countries, could not use a "magic wand" for its economic difficulties, irrespective of the fact that it noted great successes in its socialist building in the past decade.

Evidently, the oil crisis and the constant shocks on the world economic market were not favorable for the Poles' efforts.

The difference between the import and export prices resulted in an increasingly greater balance of payments deficit, and with it also an increase of foreign debts, both in the West and the East. The sum of $17 billion of the Polish foreign debt is considered as being the largest among the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

The highest Polish leaders have recently pointed to some of the deeper causes of the present problems that have accumulated and they expressed their readiness to resolve them in a responsible manner together with the workers class.

And this is the first important step on the long road which the Poles must traverse--with many efforts, difficulties and self-denials--to overcome the accumulated problems which have provoked workers' dissatisfaction.

JANZIC RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD251656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received today Polish Ambassador to Yugoslavia Wiktor Kinecki at his request.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD252105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania arrived on a several-day visit in our country tonight at the invitation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY]. It is led by Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council and member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

During its visit the Romanian delegation, in addition to having talks with a delegation of the CTUY, will visit the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. At Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by Miran Potrc, president of the CTUY Council, who was accompanied by a group of senior officials of the CTUY.

The Romanian ambassador in Belgrade, Nicolae Mihai, was also at the airport to receive them.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES GUINEAN MINISTER

LD251730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--In Belgrade today Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign trade, received Lansane Diane, minister of the People's Army and member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

In a long cordial and friendly conversation the two ministers examined the possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries. In this context particular emphasis was placed on the importance of long-term cooperation in the sphere of the raw materials complex. The guest from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea briefed Rotar on the development of his country and on the measures and efforts being made in order to surmount the difficulties caused by natural disasters.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN NEW YORK

ID222150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] United Nations, 22 Aug (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived in New York last night to head the Yugoslav delegation to the UN special session, made the following speech at the Group of 77 ministerial meeting today:

Mr Chairman, permit me first to express my gratitude for the efforts you have made in the all-round preparation and calling of this ministerial meeting. Your introductory report was an inspiration to us all, providing us with direction in our work.

I am also very pleased to be able to welcome to our midst the representative of friendly and nonaligned Zimbabwe, a country which has amazed us with its heroic liberation struggle and which deserves our full support in its efforts to consolidate its independence and autonomy.

Our meeting is taking place directly before the UN special session, to which we attribute great significance in terms both of its timing and of the questions which will be discussed.

The development of events has confirmed the correctness of the judgements and positions we adopted at our last meeting.

Unfortunately, we can state that the developed countries have not shown the necessary political readiness to adopt the constructive proposals which we set out at that time. This delayed our reaching the expected agreement on global negotiations and the development strategy for the third decade. We thus find ourselves facing the danger of increased tension of international economic relations, which seriously undermines international political stability as a whole.

However, the fact that our March meeting's conclusions on mutual cooperation and the strategy of self-reliance have begun to be implemented is encouraging. But we must not be self-satisfied, for we are only at the beginning of the path. I see the aim of our meeting primarily as establishing a platform for our united work at the special session. That is why I support the adoption of the final document which has been proposed to us.

It is a long time since peace and security in the world have been exposed to such trials as today, and since political, economic and social development have been so interdependent. It is also certain that the world economic situation has never been more complex or uncertain than during the past decade, nor has the position of the developing countries ever been more difficult. Despite this, deep economic problems which affect all countries are not being resolved. Moreover, interbloc rivalry tends to create new political and economic divisions and spheres of interest in the region of the nonaligned and developing countries, thereby making the prospect of a lasting and stable peace in the world even more unlikely and narrowing the possibilities for the creation of conditions in which the developing countries might develop.

We, therefore, as the Group of 77, should advocate the adoption by the General Assembly of decisions that will ensure more efficient progress toward the construction of a new international economic order in the coming period. If we do not, we will face serious disturbances in the world, which cannot remain stable while existing inequalities persist.

Unfortunately, the preparations for the global negotiations have not produced the expected results. There is not even agreement on the agenda yet, or on the organization of the global negotiations. That is why at the special session our task is much more difficult and more delicate than we had expected.

The global negotiations are our initiative, whereby the nonaligned and developing countries introduced a new concept of solving all the most important problems of international economic relations and development on the basis of an integral approach. On the other hand, the global negotiations which are being proposed to us by the developed countries would not in fact be any different from the partial and separate negotiations which we have held up to now, the shortcomings of which are well-known to us.

The best they could do would be to direct us toward some of the results, not toward the causes of the current situation. Further, they would maintain the privileged position of the developed countries in an outmoded system, which is the cause of all the existing contradictions and constantly places a large number of developing countries in a very difficult position.

It is our firm conviction that there is no alternative to global negotiations. That is why we must continue to insist that they begin. By our constructive approach we will give the most successful reply to those forms of resistance which represent the main causes of the lack of success up to now. Thus, in our view, we will encourage the positive tendencies which exist in the developed world and which must inevitably strengthen. We feel that we should adopt a formulation for the agenda for global negotiations which would cover essentially all the most important problems without prejudicing their final solution. This, naturally, must include the main monetary and energy problems. Their exceptional significance is obvious for both the global negotiations and for international economic relations.

I am firmly convinced that an agreement is also possible on a procedure for the global negotiations, on condition that the reaching of political agreements might be ensured in the context of the central body and that specific negotiations would be carried out on the basis of this.

The first and second UN decades of development represented a significant framework and action-oriented instruments for improving the position of the developing countries in the world economy. We must, however, express our deep disappointment at the final outcome of the strategy for the second decade of development.

If we really want to propose the strategy of development for the third decade as a realistic program, then we do not see the need for the positions of the Group of 77 to be changed in any essential way. In our view, the main aims of the new strategy must be above the aims set out for the second decade of development. At the same time, we need to ensure suitable measures to realize them.

Similarly, in circumstances which are not encouraging, we must devote even more attention to developing our mutual relations and strengthening our solidarity. More intensive cooperation among us must become a real factor of economic emancipation for our countries and their joint negotiating power.

The sixth conference of heads of state of government of the nonaligned countries gave new impetus to the policy of collective self-reliance.

In Vienna we adopted meaningful recommendations for the promotion of mutual cooperation. We believe that at the national level, every developing country should establish a government agency for the promotion of mutual cooperation. It would also be necessary to establish an adequate mechanism at the Group of 77 level and to ensure more efficient implementation of our agreements.

We attach particular significance to deepening understanding and solidarity among all developing countries. Every country should participate in this in line with its abiliti It is precisely due to mutual support that developing countries have made progress in ensuring a higher degree of sovereignty over their natural resources and in strengthening their position in international relations. Without such solidarity all of us, regardless of our position at the moment, would suffer harm to our lasting needs and interests.

Developing countries have always paid particular attention to those among us who are in the most difficult position, especially to the least developed ones.

One of the important issues of our work should be a firm agreement to support through concrete efforts the least developed and the most affected countries, in order to enable them to overcome exceptional economic difficulties. Measures for the benefit of these countries can yield real results only if they are included in our strategic goals.

Before I close, I would like to stress once again how important the role of the Group of 77 has been in everything which we have achieved. In the past 20 years or so, a long and significant road was traversed, from isolated demands to the presentation of a whole concept of a new international economic order. Many of our initiatives had often encountered a total lack of understanding. However, after that many became the subject of negotiations and are becoming an integral part of international economic relations.

We achieved all this not merely through a grasp of historical needs but also through unified action. We knew how to subordinate our differences and even our specific individual interests to this unity. The need for unity is greater than ever before. I am convinced that the Group of 77 will, on its part, once again make its positive contribution to the special session of the General Assembly, the success of which is of vital significance not merely for developing countries but also for the entire international community.

TANJUG, EFE NEWS AGENCIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD251414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Madrid, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--The first agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav TANJUG and the Spanish EFE news agencies was signed here today. The agreement was signed by TANJUG Editor-in-Chief Mihailo Saranovic and EFE President and Director-General Luis Maria Anson. The agreement provides for comprehensive cooperation between the two news agencies.

TANJUG and EFE will daily exchange information and other news material with a view to providing as good and objective possible information about the Yugoslav and Spanish realities, the two countries' international activity and the furthering of cooperation and friendship between their peoples.

ALBANIAN CULTURE SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN PRISTINA

AU251517 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 80 p 9

[S.H. report]

[Text] It was announced at a press conference yesterday that the seventh international seminar for language, literature and Albanian culture will be held at the School of Philosophy in Pristina from 20 August to 6 September. Over 120 students in their final years at philological faculties, assistants and Albanologists from 18 countries of Europe, North America, Asia and Africa will take part.

The extent of interest in the seminar is indicated by the fact that several years ago it was attended by only about 20 participants. The greatest interest, it was announced, prevails among scientific workers from south Italy, Greece, Poland, Syria, both Germanys, the Soviet Union and America.

For the first time this year eight scientific workers from other places in our country--Novi Sad, Ljubljana, Belgrade and Zagreb--will take part in the seminar. They are interested in a wider knowledge of the language, literature and culture of the Albanians. In addition to the courses that will be organized at three levels, depending on the knowledge of the Albanian language, there will be two roundtable conferences and a scientific symposium whose main subject will be the mutual linguistic links of the Albanian and other Balkan languages.

KURTOVIC DISCUSSES SECTARIANISM IN SOCIETY

LD251110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0701 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In the SAWP the word "forum" has specific meaning and therefore in developing the directly democratic content of political life and in the press too, we must understand to a greater extent those differences among the forums of the Socialist Alliance, the assembly and the League of Communists, for here it is a question of different characteristics of the work method and role of these forums. It is a question of the fact that the Socialist Alliance is the place for direct political and social activity for all working people, said Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, in a conversation with TANJUG journalists.

We also have the question of whether sectarianism exists in practice. First, when we speak of sectarianism today, it is clear that we need to prevent such behavior. And it is not only present in one sphere; it is present in the presentation of people's reactions and of meetings in the press, and elsewhere. It might almost be said that this sectarianism--in the press and elsewhere--is on the whole a joint phenomenon and that we should overcome it with joint forces, step by step. It is precisely this struggle, which is something new and directly democratic in the content of social and political life, that differentiates us from other societies. It prevents us from standing at the crossroads and taking the wrong road there. To some people it seems we are still the kind of society at the crossroads, as has been the case previously. The crossroads are not now unrecognizable, as they were previously, but are still manifest in certain sectors.

I should like to stress that in the current phase we need to affirm everything that has been done positively and to say that this is one of the major tasks directly connected with the country's political and social stability. We should treat it in this context for we do not achieve stability only by means of political action, but also by good decisions in this sphere, as well as by good decisions in the economic and every other sphere. This activity is becoming important for the functioning of the system which needs to be developed further. That is why in the current phase we need increasingly more creativity, not only in the sense of setting our principles, but of working out more specifically what was said at the 11th LCY Congress. This, in my view, is the question which is connected with our revolution's strategy and continuity, where the place and role of the person is the basic thing. If we had not had such autonomy and such a place in the revolution, then we would not have won--that is more than certain. If we had not acted in this way toward people, we would not have had 1948 and we would not have been able to change to self-management and so forth. At the moment we are in a period where we need to take another step in that direction. That is why these questions are also strategic questions and questions of the revolution's continuity. We will discuss this more and more and in the light of this we will consider our practice.

The Socialist Alliance has no cadre basis, since every person is its cadre basis, but selection must be of a different kind. The current terminology, as applied to selection also, is taken from an old vocabulary, and there are tendencies for certain functions to be monopolized in one way or another.

In the Socialist Alliance man makes direct social and political decisions. This does not mean that every such decision and idea will also be accepted where expert decisions are made about it on the basis of the constitution. We have already said that it is a question of constitutional principles, but it should also be said that everything that is linked with political action and social initiative, everything in which man is interested from this point of view, is bound to be ensured and secured by the Socialist Alliance. Here we must surpass both the bourgeois parliamentary system and the one-party system more and more clearly in practice. We must also solve the question of initiative by every man in a new way. It is well-known that parties are created in order to protect certain interests; however, we do not have a multi-party system, nor are we going to. Objectively we could not have one, for it would have led to alienation between the peoples of Yugoslavia; in our country it would inevitably be organized on a national basis; experience shows this. But we can and will surpass such systems as well as eliminating any objective need for the existence of the multi-party system, enabling every man to raise and directly defend his own interest, and, on the other hand--by means of socio-political organizations, societies and associations--also enable various strata to raise and resolve their own specific interests. Our results demonstrate the prospects and show that we have succeeded.

Therefore we must continue to solve these questions more successfully in practice, and we must try to develop the Socialist Alliance into an organization in which man can more often come to the fore more directly. This, among other things, is the advantage of our system and is that which guarantees its development, in which the interest of man and of socialist thought are linked. For socialism cannot be built by consciousness alone. Experiences in some countries in which everything seemed to be perfect but then suddenly the whole system fell are well known. For, objectively, these systems were not based on man and his interest, although this was sworn to. Here one can see best what an unsuitable system brings and that is why, I repeat, this is a strategic question.

As is well-known, in the sections ideas are presented, proposals are formed, (?solutions) are sought and solutions are verified, and this is a significant part of political activity. The true members of sections are organizations and organs, and institutions. Only exceptionally are they individuals. This, too, is what acts as a barrier to preventing the sections from developing as a forum, although in some current sections there are also tendencies towards forum-type work and the formation of informal broader or narrower groups. Probably one group must remain in future and then be replaced at certain periods; this will be a nucleus in the form of a secretariat or some other form, but, when it is a question of the sections, their composition should change frequently, depending on what is being discussed, said Todo Kurtovic in reply to questions from TANJUG journalists.

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION REVIEWED

LD251826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Feature Service--Yugoslav Economic Problems: Destabilization or Reform"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 25 (TANJUG)--Although Yugoslavs are traditionally known for boldly and openly coming to grips with problems they face, what is taking place in Yugoslavia today is possibly an example of the so far most direct and open battle against economic difficulties.

On the surface, the difficulties are reflected in the market shortage in cooking oil, medicaments, detergents and coffee. Uncompromising Yugoslavs, in their reaction to the shortages, are (?stridently) critical in the greatest number of instances of work organizations which occasionally keep large stocks of goods in warehouses in order to bring about a rise in prices and in this way solve their own problems.

In essence, however, the economic difficulties have virtually mobilized the whole nation in a drive to reduce excessive spending, especially investment, to within the frameworks in keeping with the country's economic potentials. Even prior to the recent devaluation of the dinar, drops in Yugoslav imports and increase in exports were recorded. After the devaluation, a further and high rise in exports has been in evidence.

The above is best illustrated by figures showing that last year Yugoslavia's exports covered only 42 percent of imports, whereas, in the first seven months of this year, exports covered 58 percent of imports. The recorded increase doubtlessly marks a major positive turn although it, naturally, does not solve the problem of the balance-of-payments deficit.

This year's tourist season will bring Yugoslavia record foreign-currency revenues. The boldest forecasters anticipate around 2 billion dollars from the tourist industry this year. This year's harvest, too, despite changeable weather conditions this summer--first, heavy rains and then an extended dry period followed now with welcomed rain--promises record results.

In Difficulties--Yugoslavia a Part of the World

The main feature of the Yugoslav scene today is an all-out battle for improving the country's balance of payments, raising exports while reducing imports and eliminating all forms of economically unjustified spending. This inevitably affects the standard of living and real personal earnings record a certain drop.

The impression is that during the past few months the causes of all difficulties were sought on the domestic front. This contributed to the mobilization of the nation as a whole in coming to grips with the difficulties.

However, prominent economists and politicians now point out that the causes of difficulties are not to be sought exclusively in the Yugoslav system and its mechanism of functioning.

"My feeling is", prominent Yugoslav politician Dr Aleksandar Grlickov has set out frankly, "that our situation is overly defined as specific of us alone and not as part of overall economic trends in the world. The world as a whole and regardless of social systems is in an economic crisis."

Manifestations of the world economic crisis are diverse and depend on economic and political systems.

In some environments, the crisis is manisfested in a high inflation rate, high price increases and rising unemployment.

In others, the crisis is reflected in a radical, close to a two-third, drop in production growth and coupled with market shortages, price increases, lack of (?fuels) for completing capital projects, etc.

The Yugoslav economy encounters both types [word indistinct] problems being an integral part of the world we live in and being subject to its laws. Nevertheless, political figures and economists openly note that the Yugoslav economic-activity mechanism has for years failed to record both adequate social and economic targets.

Freer Action of Economic Laws

It is for the above reason that attention is openly drawn to minor corrections alone in economic-activity mechanism as inadequate for satisfactory results. The Yugoslav political and economic quarters are therefore firm in their conviction that [words indistinct] five-year economic plan requires a re-examination of the existing economic mechanism and its gearing for a more effective fulfillment of social and economic goals.

The reaction of the goals of the previous reform and ensurance of a freer action of economic and other laws is assessed as fundamental as is also a firm relation between the fulfilment of the present goals and the self-management mechanism.

The above is with strong conviction assessed as the sole way by which to check undesired trends and eliminate negative consequences on the general political line and its two strategic components--the development of the integral socialist self-management system and stabler economic development.

Yugoslavs are fully aware that the economic stabilization policy is not a matter of days, and in view of unstable world economic situation they feel that they will have scored great success if they implement the set policy within the next five years.

Frugality Does Not Mean Sacrifice

Experts have been engaged in preparing thorough analyses of developmental [words indistinct] gradually applying the practical steps taken. Yugoslavia is now turning to its vast coal reserves which it had neglected at the time of cheaper petroleum. Yugoslavs are now re-turning to coal wherever possible and preparing for the extensive exploitation of coal as the industry's basic sources of energy. Excellent natural conditions can make Yugoslavia's agriculture one of the priority industries which would rank high not only in terms of supplying the domestic market but also of providing for exports.

It is maintained, however, that the long-term economic stabilization prospects need not be synonymous of a general shortage in all consumer goods and that they do not require the definition of priorities in what the nation needs and what it does not.

"The above logic is the logic of a different system, of a different socialist alternative", Dr Aleksandar Grlickov has set out. "In our country, we must have all a citizen needs but this requires certain measures of frugality and non-squandering", Dr Aleksandar Grlickov has noted and specified that "We have no need to stock unnecessary reserves nor export in order to be able to buy what is not essential".

"We will long struggle to achieve stabilization and we will save but we are obliged to ensure a better and regular supply of the market. We are obliged to do so particularly since, except for petroleum, this does not require overly high import funds", Dr Aleksandar Grlickov has set out.

The above said put briefly means that the battle for economic stabilization is now a matter of a nationwide debate in Yugoslavia, a debate in which existing problems are openly discussed. The battle is growing into a mass movement of all organized political forces in the country and a concrete dialogue, preconditions for and guarantees that Yugoslavia will with less hardship implement its economic stabilization plans.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION OF COUNTRY

LD182230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Struga, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--The world as a whole and irrespective of social systems [words indistinct] economic crisis. The world economic crisis manifests itself in different ways, depending on the economic and political systems. In the case of Yugoslavia, the national economy trends have been at length and carefully studied and the correct diagnosis set.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov stated the above today here in Struga, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, speaking about the economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. Noting that in the past few years the economic activity mechanism has not met its objectives, Grlickov set out the need for reactivating the strategic goals of the previous economic reform and for a freer action of economic and other laws. In this context, Grlickov noted the need for establishing a firmer relation between the present objectives and the self-management mechanism.

Grlickov assessed the above new quality as the only way for checking unwanted trends in the economic system and eliminating negative repercussions on the general political line and its two strategic components--the development of the integral socialist self-management system and faster and stabler economic development.

In the way conceived economic stabilization policy requires some time. Grlickov maintains that in view of upset economic structures in the country and the unstable economic situation in the world, it will be a major success if the economic stabilization is attained by the end of the next five-year plan. Noting, in this context, the growing role of the League of Communists, as the leading ideological-political force, Aleksandar Grlickov underlined that the economic stabilization struggle must be turned into a mass movement of all organized political forces in the country.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES FURTHER ENERGY ECONOMY MEASURES

AU231641 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Dusan Mitic commentary]

[Text] The decision on a temporary halt in the delivery of electricity for public, sports, cultural-artistic and entertainment events at open sports stadiums is only the first of a number of measures which should be expected this fall so as to coordinate the consumption with the possibilities for producing energy. It is already now known that it will be necessary to save to the maximum all forms of energy and to use them economically because there will be less liquid fuel this year than last, while at the same time it is impossible to achieve within a brief period an increase in the production of other energy sources, such as coal, wood and electricity. A detailed plan has not yet been worked out but the framework of saving and the directions in which savings are possible are known already now. Here is a talk by Dusan Mitic:

Since the available quantity of oil is 7 percent less this year than the last year's consumption, economies in the consumption of liquid fuel are unavoidable. These economies may be less serious if this kind of fuel is used economically. It appears that it will be indispensable to achieve the greatest savings in the consumption of heavy oil and fuel oil. There will be the greatest shortage in the supply of these two oil products.

It is a well-known fact that when one kind of energy is in short supply the consumption of some other kind of energy increases. Since such a reorientation in the energy consumption is expected, it is necessary to know that the possibilities for a large increase in the consumption of electricity are limited. This is even more true since there is a shortage of certain solid fuels, such as coal and wood, and the production of these fuels cannot be increased overnight.

Preparations are underway to draft detailed programs for savings in the upcoming period of large energy consumption. One of the first measures is the ban on night soccer matches in stadiums. But this is not all. What is being considered now is to move the beginning of the heating season from 15 October to 1 November. The possibility of reducing the number of hours of heating during the day is also being considered, as well as the possibility of introducing measuring instruments in centrally heated apartments.

First consultations have already been held on changing time in our country, similar to what is being done by other European countries. In order to economize, restrictions on the use of oil for heating swimming pools are being considered, either by reducing the water temperature or by halting the water heating completely. Among other things, the possibility of extending the winter school vacations to reduce fuel consumption will also be considered.

The purpose of all these measures is to reduce the consumption of oil products within the limits of the quantities available for this year and simultaneously to prevent disturbances in the market supply. As part of the program that is being prepared, categories of consumers are envisaged for whom no restrictions will apply. Among them there will be primarily bakeries and slaughterhouses, then the producers of building materials, medicines, important food products and industrial products of greater importance, as well as those producing for export.

RILINDJA REVIEWS KOSOVO HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU231530 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Z. Celaj article: "The Kosovo Economy in the First Half of This Year: A Little Better Than Last Year"]

[Text] The Kosovo economy again closed the first half of the last year of the current 5-year period with losses, but smaller than in the first half of last year. The negative financial balance was 673 million dinars and this is 107 million dinars or 13.7 percent less than was incurred by our province's economy during the January-June period last year. Another statistic reflects a slightly better situation than in the previous year: The current half-year period ended with losses by seven fewer basic organizations of associated labor (this year there were 105 basic organization's of associated labor with a total of 21,620 workers, or 17.8 percent of the total number of workers in the economy).

Losses-Like Profit

The fact that the losses would have been higher had the mobilization of subjective forces been lacking is indisputable. Presently, when we are aware of the circumstances in which economic activity developed, this amount of losses can even be considered as a profit: Let us recall here the economic crisis that has gripped the entire world, the lack of raw materials and the unprecedented rise in the price of oil and its derivatives, as well as natural disasters: Floods, earthquakes and frost also took their toll.

Nevertheless, gaps can be detected in efforts toward greater engagement in more successful trading and the duty to mobilize these efforts will remain very topical for the coming period. In fact, greater effort is required. Otherwise, consequences will be even more severe.

According to the analysis of the province's social accountability service, the data indicates an increase in all forms of consumption, a low rate of accumulation and economic reproduction capacity and a high rate of increase in the cost of living.

It is true that the physical volume of industrial production was about 4 percent higher than in the first half of the previous year, but at the same time, it was about two thirds lower than stipulated in the resolution (in the country as a whole industrial output was 5 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year). Out of 31 branches of industry, 17 of them ended the half-yearly period with a lower level of output than in the corresponding period last year. And these branches account for 53.2 percent of the total industrial production.

The construction and communication sectors show a growth and this is also true for demand in the domestic market. In addition, while the value of Kosovo exports increased 33 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year, imports also showed an increase--21 percent. Investments were 34 percent higher than in the previous year.

Despite the constant price hikes--retail prices were 24 percent higher (27 percent for the country as a whole)--and the accelerated rise in all forms of consumption, the Kosovo basic organizations of associated labor achieved better financial results than in the previous year: Overall incomes were 47.9 percent higher. At the same time, however, as a result of the great increase in the price of raw and other materials for production, for energy, services and other expenditures, the total expenditure of the economy was 49.8 percent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Raw and other materials alone, energy and the purchasing value of market commodities account for about 87 percent of all expended assets and for this reason (as well as because of the less rapid intake of income) trading profitability decreased.

Pleasing Facts

A positive trend noticed last year in the field of income distribution also continued this year. The proportion of incomes remaining with the basic organizations of associated labor (index quota 145.6) showed a more rapid growth than the proportion of incomes for joint and general social needs (index quota 122.1). The assets distributed for the extension and advancement of the material bases of labor and reserves also grew 176.7 percent more rapidly than last year. This is a pleasing fact indicating a correct course of associated labor in this sphere.

It must be said that positive trends are also observed in the distribution of assets in the sphere of personal incomes. The average personal income of workers in the economy (120,294 workers or 7,063 more than in the first half of the previous year, calculated on the basis of working hours) reached 5,268 dinars or 19.3 percent higher than in the corresponding period under examination in the previous year. However, because of the high rate of rise in the cost of living--28 percent--average personal incomes were 6.8 percent lower than last year (the increased personal incomes effected during July will surely have improved this loss).

Despite the positive trends, as reflected in some parameters, as a result of the operation of later stabilizing measures, in addition to the changes in the dinar exchange rate, the situation will change in the months following the period analyzed and if efforts are not intensified at all levels the stipulated production tasks will hardly be fulfilled.